

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

PROGRESS

THE TARIFF TRIBUTE

THE FOLLOWING LIST SHOWS THE WINNIPEG PRICE ON A NUMBER OF FARM MACHINES THAT ARE MANUFACTURED IN THE UNITED STATES, AND THE ACTUAL DUTY PAID TO BRING THEM INTO CANADA. IT IS EASILY SEEN HOW MUCH TRIBUTE IS BEING PAID TO CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS AND CANADIAN RAILWAYS, WHO DIVIDE THE PLUNDER ON CANADIAN MADE MACHINES.

	Winnipeg Price	Actual Duty
Separator	\$ 675.50	\$ 98.46
Feeder	207.20	31.36
Windstacker	243.51	41.49
Weigher	85.50	12.97
75 h.p. Traction Engine	2,377.00	339.30
60 h.p. Portable Engine	1,222.00	170.04
12 bbl. Engine Tender on Wheels	131.00	27.55
Automobile	2,215.00	405.40

JANUARY 3, 1912

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GRAIN WHO GARNER IN—A BRIGHTER DAY."

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The front half of this land is the finest to be found in this province. There is no stone on the property. The present tenant is making \$1,000 per year from the growing of onions between the trees.

Three-quarters of this land is planted with trees five years old and in bearing. The varieties of apples are the famous Johnathan, Winesap, Delicious, Wagener and Wealth, all of which were selected by the provincial fruit inspector on account of their market value.

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MORE ECONOMICALLY, MORE PROFIT-
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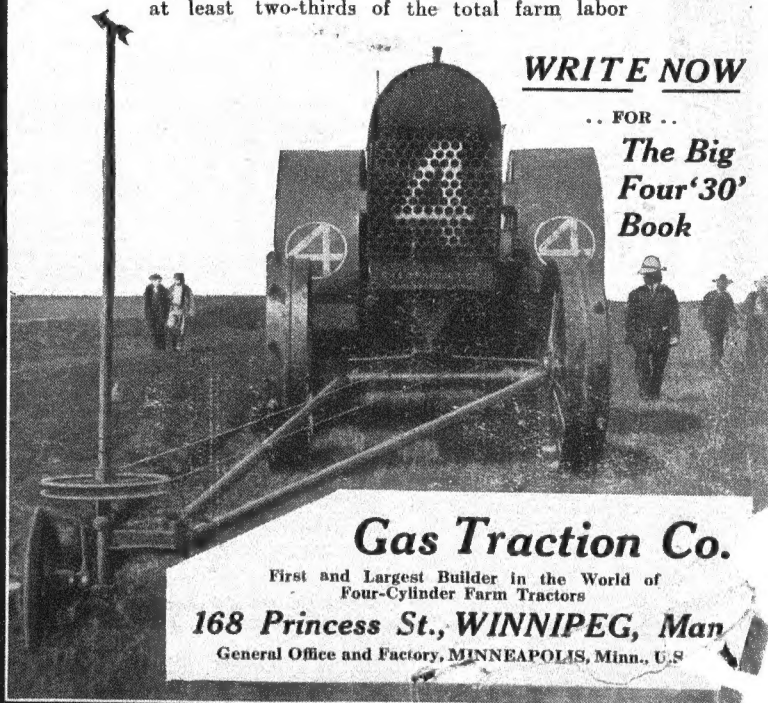
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you to do all these things—because it solves
at least two-thirds of the total farm labor

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, January 3rd, 1912

ENCOURAGING FARMERS

The Canadian manufacturers believe in encouraging all industries in Canada by tariff protection, and in any other way they can induce the government to provide. However, all manufacturers are loud in their declaration that the farmers are the "backbone of the country," and should be encouraged in every possible way. It would be natural to suppose that the best way to encourage farming would be to allow the farmer to purchase his implements of industry at the lowest possible price. Just to show how the farmers are punished when they purchase implements, we have secured retail prices on a number of implements in Minneapolis and Winnipeg. They are shown in the following list. The Minneapolis prices are all net cash, except on engine gang plows, which are discounted five per cent. for spot cash. The Winnipeg prices, except on engine gang plows, are Massey-Harris prices and are spot cash except on binders, mowers and rakes, which are "one October payment" price. But the Johnston Harvester company, which is owned by the Massey-Harris company, quote binders at Minneapolis at \$5.00 under the Minneapolis prices given in this list. The Winnipeg prices on engine gang plows are net cash with the majority of the dealers, though the Cockshutt Plow company claim that they give five per cent. off this price for spot cash. On all except engine gang plows, the Minneapolis prices were quoted by one of the largest retail implement dealers in that city. The engine gang plow prices are on the American made plows in both cases.

Implement	Minneapolis Price	Winnipeg Price
6 ft. binder.....	\$125	\$155
8 ft. binder.....	145	175
5 ft. mower.....	43	64
6 ft. mower.....	46	66
10 ft. hay rake.....	24	38
12 ft. hay rake.....	28	41.50
70 bushel manure spreader.....	120	...
65 bushel manure spreader.....	...	162 (c.o.d.)
Hay Tedder (2 horse, less trees and yoke)	36	54

Single Disc Drills

16 disc, 2 poles, 3 horse hitch.....	\$ 80	\$110 (c.o.d.)
22 disc, 2 poles, 4 horse hitch.....	104	138 (c.o.d.)

Double Disc Drills

16 disc, 2 poles, 3 horse hitch.....	\$ 84	\$125 (c.o.d.)
20 disc, 2 poles, 4 horse hitch.....	100	148 (c.o.d.)
22 disc, 2 poles, 4 horse hitch.....	108	158 (c.o.d.)

Grass Seed Attachments

For 16 run drill.....	\$ 5	\$ 11 (c.o.d.)
For 20 run drill.....	6	13 (c.o.d.)
For 22 run drill.....	6.50	14.50 (c.o.d.)

Disc Harrows

12 discs, 16 in. dia., 3 horse hitch.....	\$ 23	\$ 36.50 (c.o.d.)
14 discs, 16 in. dia., 4 horse hitch.....	25	39.50 (c.o.d.)
16 discs, 16 in. dia., 4 horse hitch.....	27	42 (c.o.d.)
Gang plow, 12 in., 3 or 4 horse trees....	60	82 (c.o.d.)
Sulky plow, 16 in., 3 horse trees.....	40	60 (c.o.d.)
Steel beam walking plow (14 in.).....	12	19 (c.o.d.)

Engine Gang Plows

6 furrow, 14 inch.....	\$138.50	\$540
8 furrow, 14 inch.....	558.50	680
10 furrow, 14 inch....	700	785

There is no good reason why implements should not be the same price in Winnipeg as in Minneapolis. The Canadian manufacturers claim that they pay duty on some of their raw material. If so, it is their own fault and not the fault of the farmer. But there is a good portion of their raw material upon which they get a 99 per cent. rebate. Again, Canadian freight rates are far higher than in the United States. These could also be made right if the Canadian Manufacturers' association would join with the farmers in a demand for justice from the railways.

With the vast and varied natural resources of Canada and an abundance of cheap power for manufacturing purposes in many cities East and West, farm implements should be as cheap in Canada as elsewhere, and there is not a vestige of reason for a tariff tax upon them. The tariff is simply that much tribute that the farmers pay to the Canadian manufacturers and Canadian railways. Free trade in implements would make matters right in no time.

But not only is the farmer penalized in what he has to buy. He also gets the worst of the bargain on what he has to sell. For instance, here are the prices of the same grain on the Winnipeg and Minneapolis markets on December 7, 1911:

Wheat

Manitoba Grade	Winnipeg Price	Minneapolis Price
1 Nor.	94	100 1/2
2 Nor.	91	98 1/2
3 Nor.	84	95 1/2
No. 4	78	84
No. 5	68	80
No. 6	60	77
Feed	57	74

Barley

No. 3	59	105
No. 4	49	97
Rejected	46	93
Feed	45	89

Flax

1 N.W.	171	201
1 Man.	169	195
Rejected	146	186
Condemned	105	176

Oats

2 C.W.	37 3/8	47
3 C.W.	35 1/2	45 1/2

The real spread on oats is 3 cents greater on account of the Minneapolis price being based on a 32 pound bushel. By these figures given above, we can easily see that the tariff is a mighty factor in handicapping Canadian farmers. Farmers have to trade their grain for their implements in reality, though not directly. Let us see how a farmer in Manitoba and Minnesota will make out in trading grain for binders. Below we give the number of bushels of various grades of grain that the Minnesota farmer and the Manitoba farmer must exchange for an eight-foot binder.

Eight-Foot Binder Price in Grain

	Minnesota farmer	Manitoba farmer
3 Nor. wheat.....	152 bus.	208 bus.
Feed wheat	196 "	307 "
No. 3 barley	138 "	296 "
Rejected flax.....	78 "	120 "
3 C.W. oats.....	299 "	493 "

Thus we see that the Canadian farmer has to give from 36 to 114 per cent. more grain in exchange for his implements than does the Minnesota farmer. This is not in any way the fault of the Canadian farmer—nor of Nature. It is due entirely to artificial barriers which have been imposed by politi-

cians for the benefit of Special Privilege. No doubt some politician will rise and shout that such an article as this one tends to prevent immigration. But it is not this article that will do any such damage. Any such result will be due to conditions imposed upon our farmers by our politicians. Our government can remedy this situation at once if it has any desire to help Canadian farmers to receive a fair share of the wealth they create.

HELP IT ALONG

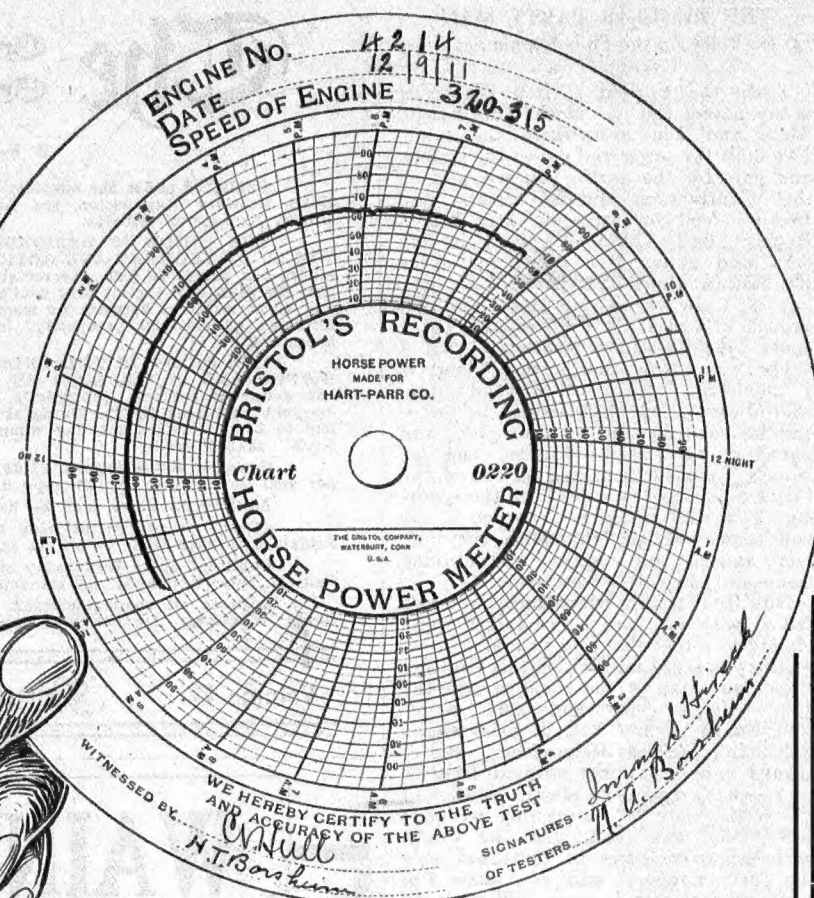
The readers of The Guide are doing splendid work in helping us to increase our subscription list. The subscriptions are coming in faster than ever before but we cannot be satisfied until we have reached a position of first rank in the Western field. Every man in the West today feels the need of the reforms for which The Guide stands. In no other way can the cause be strengthened more rapidly than by securing new readers for The Guide. Please lend a hand.

NEED OF SOUTHERN ROUTE

Everything possible is being done by the leaders of the organized farmers' movement to bring relief to the tens of thousands of farmers in the prairie provinces who are unable to market their grain. They have presented the need for relief to the railway companies and are asking the three provincial governments and the federal government to lend their aid. At the meeting of the western section on the Canadian Council of Agriculture held in Regina on Friday last, it was estimated that there was at least 20,000,000 bushels of wheat at present in Saskatchewan that would be ruined completely if it did not reach the mills or be dried before the warm weather comes. In regard to this grain the question of getting the full market value for it, while very desirable, is not of supreme importance. The question is whether the farmer will be able to get anything for it. There are markets for it if it can only reach them in time, before the warm weather ruins it. The Canadian railways cannot possibly get this grain to the terminals and if they could the terminals would not hold it. There is no possible method by which it can be put into proper condition for storage in the interior. The Canadian Council of Agriculture was unanimously of the opinion that the only relief in sight was for the Canadian railways to put into effect at once the same grain rate to Minneapolis and Duluth as is now in effect to Fort William. At present these railways are enforcing a prohibitive "local" rate upon grain going south. This dog-in-the-manger policy brings no more money into the coffers of the railway companies, but takes a great deal out of the pockets of the farmers. The farmers have suffered grievous financial loss through bad weather already and the Canadian railways through the hopeless inadequacy of their transportation facilities are compelling them to lose millions more. The Canadian Pacific Railway must shoulder the burden of the responsibility for what further loss ensues, because it holds the key to the situation. Whatever the C. P. R. does the other roads will be compelled to do, and the C. P. R. has lines to both Minneapolis and Duluth from all three western provinces. Last week the C. P. R. put into effect a "rate" on flax and barley to Minneapolis, but this new "rate" is still far above its rate to Fort William from the same points and cannot afford the relief necessary. F. W. Peters, assistant to

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63-65 H.P. for
over 10 Continuous
Hours with a
60 H.P.
Hart-Parr Tractor



How HART-PARR TRACTORS are Tested

Soon after we began building tractors, we began to see the need of some scheme of testing them that would make them carry a heavy load for hours at a stretch, because in the field they are required to do that very thing.

Brakes Throw Away Power

Any sort of brake or fan is a mere waster of power. It wastes lots of money to run a 40 or 60 horse power engine for 10 or 20 hours on a brake, and then throw the power away. Besides, the men running the brake or fan test feel free to start and stop the engine as often as they choose, because nothing is dependent on the continuous operation of the engine. So that it is impossible to keep the engines running under heavy load for hours at a stretch—and no one does it where they use a brake or fan for testing. They run the engine for an hour or two, and if everything works smoothly, they take it out and paint it and ship it.

Engines Furnish Factory Power

We required considerable power to operate our works, and as our works grew the power demands grew. We therefore conceived the idea of belting each engine to a dynamo, and by loading the dynamo furnishing a convenient load for the engine. Then, instead of wasting the current from the dynamo, we installed electric motors all over our works and ran the motors (and our shop machinery) with current from the dynamos in the testing plant. Thus our testing plant became our power plant.

No Field-Test Can Be More Exacting

This is the best example of the "conservation of energy" in the world, and the system originated in our works. It practically costs us nothing to give our engines long, severe tests. Therefore we can afford to do it; and it assures every customer of ours that his engine has been thoroughly tested before it leaves the works. There is no sham about such a test. When an engine is belted up to a dynamo IT MUST GO, and keep going for hours at a stretch; it cannot be stopped for any trivial reason. And this is just what it must do in the field. So that, as nearly as possible, they are tested under field working conditions.

Automatic Indisputable Record

But we were not satisfied, even with this kind of a test, until we had installed automatic recording instruments that made a continuous record of the load carried by each engine every minute of the time it was in the testing plant. This record

is made by a pen, actuated by electrical mechanism, on a circular chart which is revolved by clock work. The illustration above shows such a load record for over ten hours, with one of our 60 B.H.P. engines. We do not expect any engine to be worked as hard as this all the time; but it simply shows what this 60 h.p. engine can do under continuous heavy load conditions, when necessary. And every 60 h.p. engine we turn out can do as well, whenever necessary. Do you wonder that we have confidence in them? Do you wonder that they "make good" in the field under the most strenuous conditions? We don't guess at what they can do in the field WE KNOW it, because we know what they have done before they left our works.

Twenty to Fifty Hours on Trial

Every tractor we build must spend many hours in the power and testing plant—sometimes 20, sometimes 50 hours—it cannot be shipped otherwise. And before it is released from there it must make a "maximum load run," carrying a steady load well in excess of its rated power. So that when you buy a Hart-Parr tractor, you are absolutely sure that it has been given the most exacting factory test that can possibly be devised, and has "made good."

Buyer Gets Blue-Print Facsimile

These autographic records, for the entire time under test, are filed away with the records of each particular engine, and can be referred to at any time. Furthermore, we will hereafter furnish a blue print of the final load record of each engine to the purchaser of that engine.

The Illustration Taken in Testing Department

The lower illustration shows a part of the interior of our power and testing plant. This building is 330 feet long, built of steel and concrete. It keeps 9 or 10 of these testing sets going all the time to furnish power for our works. The building will hold 21 such sets. When we require more power, we will be building more engines, and hence will have more engines to be tested. So we will install some more dynamos. Simple enough, isn't it? And yet how comprehensive, how certain to produce the best possible results. We are the only builders that give their tractors such continuous, exacting tests. Others cannot afford it unless they copy our system.

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All our engines are tested on low grade kerosene (kerosene distillate) which now costs only 3.4 cents per gallon delivered at our works in tank cars. We have built nothing but kerosene tractors ever since 1906.

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A Cordial Invitation

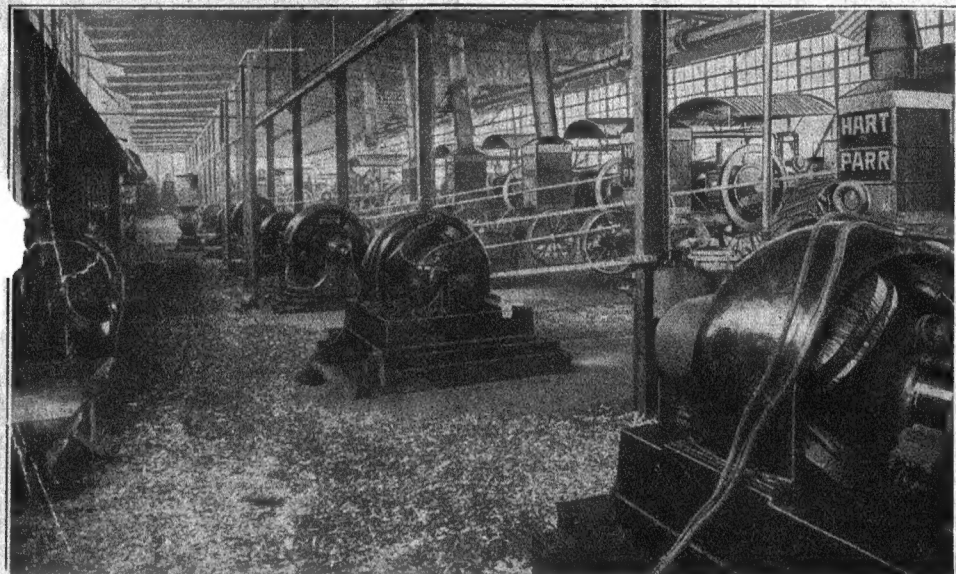
We wish every prospective customer could visit our works and see not only how we test our engines, but how we build them in the first place. See the care that is taken in every detail of the work; see the perfect SYSTEM that prevails everywhere. He could then understand why we can build tractors of such high quality, such certainty of performance, and sell them at such reasonable prices. We cordially invite you all to come, if you can possibly do so. If you cannot come, write us, and let us send you our 1912 catalog. It is brim full of information about our tractors and the advantages of "horseless farming."

HART-PARR CO.

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The Chapin Co., Calgary, Agents for Alberta



The New Year

1912 Calendar
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KILL-EM-QUICK GOPHER POISON

is the poison to use if you want to be absolutely sure of killing every gopher, squirrel, field mouse and prairie dog that dares to eat your crops. The taste and smell are so attractive that these pests simply can't resist it. They eat it before they know what it is and it kills them before they can wink an eye. One poisoned grain is enough to kill. Kill-Em-Quick is the easiest poison to use—simply soak grain in water over night and mix with Kill-Em-Quick. If in a hurry, soak grain in warm water for a few minutes, drain water off and mix with poison. If you have any special conditions to contend with, write me and I will advise you personally, basing my advice on my ten years' experience.

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I want to hear from every farmer who has land that is infested with gophers and other pests. I want to tell you what other farmers have done with KILL-EM-QUICK. You can increase your crops and profits at least \$200 on every 40 acres if you will start right now and use Kill-Em-Quick Gopher Poison. It is sold under an absolute guarantee of satisfaction or your money back. You take absolutely no risk. Don't wait another day—write me a postal now or ask your druggist. If druggist refuses to supply you, I will ship direct, postage prepaid. Kill-Em-Quick costs for 75c and \$1.25 per box. Address me personally—

ANTON MICKELSON, President
MICKELSON KILL-EM-QUICK CO
Dept. K Winnipeg, Manitoba,
Canada



WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
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Live Stock Shipping Contract

The proposed new form of contract between shippers of live stock and the railway companies was before the board of railway commissioners at Toronto on Tuesday, December 19, and was the subject of a spirited discussion. The matter first came before the railway commission at Calgary in September, when W. F. Stevens, live stock commissioner for Alberta, presented the proposed regulations. Mr. Stevens' proposals were opposed by the representatives of the railway companies, who asked for time in which to prepare a written statement of their objections. This was granted, and arrangements were made for a conference between the representatives of the shippers and of the railways with the object of their coming to some agreement.

This meeting was held at Toronto on December 11. All the members of the special committee of the live stock men and their counsel, M. K. Cowan, K.C., and Peter White, K.C., were present. On behalf of the railways there were present Assistant Traffic Manager Kirkpatrick, for the C.P.R.; Carl A. Hays, for the Grand Trunk; Geo. H. Shaw, for the Canadian Northern. The railway representatives offered an apology for the absence of counsel, stating that owing to an unexpected session of the railway commission, they were unable to be present.

The discussion lasted from 10 a.m. until 6.15 p.m., but the form of contract proposed by the railways was such that the stockmen refused to accept it and no agreement was reached except on minor points.

Fixing of Damages

The new contract proposed by the railways sought to fix the value for stock injured in transit to: Horses or mules, not exceeding \$100 each; cattle, not exceeding \$50 each; any other domestic animal, not exceeding \$10 each; and in no event shall the carrier's liability exceed \$1,200 upon any one carload.

This is the same as the old contract which has been in force for years, and was vigorously opposed by the live stock men. As neither side would concede a point, it was left over.

The next clause considered was: "That the shipper is at his own sole risk and expense to load, feed, water and in all respects take care of the said live stock while in the cars and unload the same. In case any of the employees of the carrier or any connecting carrier load, unload, feed, water or otherwise care for the said live stock, or assist in doing so, they shall be treated as the agents of the shipper for that purpose and not as the agents of the carrier."

It was pointed out by counsel for the stockmen that they were willing to load at the point of shipment and unload at the destination provided proper facilities were provided for so doing, but they strongly protested against being compelled to do the unloading and feeding in transit, especially when the need for same was occasioned by the negligence of the railways. They further objected to having the railway employees considered their agents while doing this work.

[Suitable Yards Needed

Great emphasis was laid on the need of suitable yards for loading and unloading, and the railways seemed willing to concede these at all divisional points at least. Much stress was laid by the stockmen on the providing of feed and water at such points and that hay should be secured at reasonable prices.

The next clause was: "That if the destination of the shipment of said live stock is more than one hundred miles from the point of shipment, the shipper or some person on his behalf (not an employee of the carrier) must, unless special arrangements are otherwise made in writing, accompany and care for the shipment throughout the journey."

Clause Modified

The clause of the proposed contract raised a whirlwind of discussion. It was held that it was not necessary to have an attendant with the stock unless they were so long en route as to require unloading to feed. Mutually it was agreed that they would accept a modification to read: "That there must be an attendant where greater than a 24 hour

run on a schedule of 15 miles an hour, and on shorter runs an attendant should be optional."

The next clause was: "Neither the carrier nor any connecting carrier shall be liable for, or on account of, any loss, damage, injury, or delay sustained by said live stock, occasioned by any or either of the following clauses, to wit: Overloading, crowding one upon another, kicking or goring, bruising or wounding, inherent vice, loading or unloading, suffocating, fright, burning of hay or straw, or material used for feeding or bedding, or by heat, cold, or by changes in weather, or delay caused by stress of weather or obstruction of track, or by the act of God, the King's or public enemies, riots, strikes, the act or default of the shipper, the authority of law, quarantine, or causes beyond the carriers' or connecting carriers' control."

"The carrier or any connecting carrier liable, on account of loss, injury, or damage to any of said live stock, upon reimbursing to the insurer the premiums paid in respect thereof, shall have the full benefit of any insurance that may have been effected upon or on account of the said live stock, so far as this shall not void the policies or contracts of insurance. The insurer will assign any such insurance as a condition to his becoming entitled to payment of any loss hereunder."

What Shippers Would Accept

When this paragraph was read, Mr. Cowan asked if there was nothing else they could have put, and concluded: "We will accept just this much of that clause—'Neither the carrier or any connecting carrier shall be liable for, or on account of, any loss, damage, injury, or delay sustained by said live stock, occasioned by causes beyond the carriers' or connecting carriers' control,' and not a word more."

The next clause considered was that in the event of any unusual delay or detention of said live stock, caused by the negligence of the carrier or its employees, or any connecting carriers or its employees, or otherwise, the shipper agrees to accept as full compensation for all loss or damage sustained thereby, the amount actually expended by the shipper in the purchase of necessary food and water for the said live stock while so detained. No carrier shall be liable for any loss or damage unless written notice of such loss or damage shall be made and delivered to the agent of carrier at the point of delivery or point of destination within five days from the time the said live stock is removed from the said car or cars, and if any loss or damage occurs upon the line of a connecting carrier, then such carrier shall not be liable unless notice shall be given in like manner and delivered in like time to some proper officer or agent of the carrier on whose line the loss or injury occurs.

First Clause Rejected

The first clause of this section was rejected by the stockmen. The second clause they agreed to accept if the time for filing complaint was extended to 30 days and permission given to file at the point of shipment, any intermediate point or at destination.

Then the chairman read the next section. It was as follows: "In consideration of the carrier or any connecting carrier allowing the person or persons accompanying the said live stock under this contract, to make the journey by the same train as the said live stock, either in the caboose or in the same car as the said live stock or otherwise, for the purpose of caring for the same, the shipper expressly agrees that neither the carrier nor any connecting carrier shall be liable either for loss of life or for personal injury, however caused, to the person or persons accompanying the said live stock, whether such person or persons are carried free or at a rate less than the full fare and whether such injury is sustained while such persons are actually accompanying such stock or returning to the point of origin after delivery of same at the destination has been effected, or otherwise travelling upon transportation issued in connection with this contract; and the shipper shall and will indemnify and save harmless the carrier and any connecting carrier therefrom. The shipper covenants with the carriers that all persons accompanying

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get more cream, costless to run, and last several times longer than any other. No disks. Double skimming force. Wear a lifetime. Guaranteed forever.



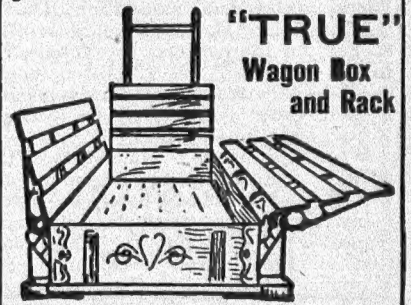
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the vice-president of the C. P. R., was in Regina last Friday and was present at the farmers' meeting for a few minutes. He did not express the optimism which the C.P.R. officials expressed at Fort William on December 19 when they were certain that all Canadian grain would "proceed to the Canadian seaboard, over Canadian tracks and through Canadian territory." But Mr. Peters did say that the C. P. R. was willing to do anything in its power to meet the needs of the present situation, even if necessary to putting into effect a through rate to Minneapolis and Duluth. He was anxious, however, to have some proof advanced that the grain could find a market to the south if the through rate was given. Just why the C. P. R. should be exercised over markets it is difficult to say. It has never been asked to find markets. All the C. P. R. is asked to do is to provide transportation facilities; the markets will follow. Even if not a bushel goes south the C. P. R. will not suffer by putting a through rate into effect. Even under favorable weather conditions the Canadian railways cannot begin to handle the grain, but now that the cold weather and the snow have come the demoralization is worse than ever. How much grain will the C. P. R. handle north of the lakes when the heavy snows come? If the C. P. R. can provide the cars the terminal elevators will be full before the end of January. Then what will happen? Many reforms are urgently needed in Western Canada, but the paramount need of the hour is to get the grain to market, or at least into a place where the farmer can raise enough money to provide food for his family and meet his bills. In many of the new parts of the prairie provinces where the farmers have less than car lots of grain they cannot ship it even if cars were available and frequently cannot sell it at any price. They need food, fuel and clothing for their families. They haul a load of grain from 15 to 25 miles to the railway and find the elevators full, no cars available and no one to make them an offer for their grain. They can either pile it on the ground or haul it back home. Grain is piled on the ground in thousands of bushels in many places today. The implement companies and the mortgage companies and every other company dealing with the farmers are pushing for payments of their bills. But the money is not there to pay them. Western Canada will get the worst black eye in the letters which immigrants will send to their friends in foreign countries this year that it has ever received. These are some of the conditions prevailing in many portions of the West today and for which the C. P. R. is asked to give the necessary relief.

The western section of the Canadian Council of Agriculture passed the following resolution unanimously:

"Whereas, through the late harvest and abnormal weather conditions that have prevailed in Western Canada this year there is a large quantity of tough wheat of good milling quality as well as a large amount of low grade wheat and coarse grain in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta and must in order to realize anything to the farmers enter into consumption or be put into proper condition for storage before warm weather sets in, and

"Whereas, the terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur and Canadian mills have not the capacity to take care of this grain before the warm weather sets in, and

"Whereas, the railway companies through lack of adequate transportation facilities are unable to remove the grain from interior points and from Fort William and Eastern Canada points and seaboard before warm weather sets in.

"Therefore, be it resolved that this council make an appeal to the Dominion government and the governments of the provinces above mentioned to use their utmost influence with the Canadian railways operating in Western Canada—

"First, to immediately put into effect from interior points in the provinces mentioned to Minneapolis and Duluth the same freight rate on bulk grain now prevailing from such points to Fort William, and

"Second, to make the best possible arrangement with the United States railways for the use of their cars for the immediate shipment of grain from interior Western Canada points to Minneapolis and Duluth."

This resolution represents the voice of 40,000 farmers who are identified with the organizations in the three provinces. They have asked the C. P. R. to give relief. Not in cash, nor by giving what will reduce its revenue, but simply by allowing the American railways to take away to the south some of the surplus grain which the Canadian railways cannot handle. It rests with half a dozen men at the head of the Canadian Pacific Railway whether or not the Western people shall continue to suffer as at present.

AN UNWARRANTED ATTACK

In its issue of December 27 The Winnipeg Telegram made a bitter and unwarranted attack upon R. C. Henders and R. McKenzie, respectively president and secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association. In the course of its article The Telegram says:

"This association contained in its constitution and principles all the elements of a most useful form of co-operative effort. Unfortunately it came under the control of men like R. C. Henders and Roderick McKenzie, steeped in political prejudice and bitten with the craving for personal political preferment. Instead of being an institution for the advancement of the interest of farmers as farmers, where it had a great and legitimate sphere of usefulness, its leadership became an engine for the political advantage of those who operated the machinery.

"So long as the late government appeared impregnable these manipulators were quite willing that the farmers should establish a credit for them in the bank of political fear. But just as soon as the government was in jeopardy, they cashed their cheque, gave the support of the organization to a failing cause, and took a contingent personal reward as their return.

"The same men tried exactly the same game with the provincial government of Manitoba and got precisely the same amount of satisfaction. They have injured, perhaps beyond recovery, the Grain Growers' association, and have not benefitted themselves.

This attack by the Telegram is aimed solely to create dissension in the ranks of the association. If there is anything in the charge against Messrs. Henders and McKenzie it must be levelled at the entire association. These two officers do not by any means control the association, and in their public actions have merely carried out the instructions of the association in annual convention, and of the board of directors between conventions. The association comprises farmers of both Conservative and Liberal leanings and is entirely free from partizan influence. The Liberals and Conservatives laid aside all party feeling and joined together in presenting their demands to both Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Borden on their Western tours. The association pressed its claims for redress at Ottawa when the Liberal government was in power and will find it necessary to do the same thing now with the Conservative government in power. Whatever action the officers take will be under instructions from the association. In supporting reciprocity the leaders of the association as well as the rank and file worked in the best interests of the West as present conditions prove conclusively. They supported a principle only and endorsed no party. The Telegram by its attack is attempting to sow seeds of discord in the ranks of the most important public body in Manitoba. The Grain Growers' association is working for the benefit of the farming population generally and is the only organization through which the farmers can protect themselves. The association in annual convention has full power to deal with its officers. If the Telegram is anxious to help improve conditions in Manitoba it will not follow up its attempt to inject party politics into the ranks of the association. If the Telegram continues its attack it must take the responsibility of a deliberate attempt to destroy the greatest power for democracy in the West.

MASSEY-HARRIS AND THE TARIFF

Our correspondent, signing himself "Old Liberal," makes out what appears to be a very good defense of the Massey-Harris company in fighting for the retention of the present tariff on farm implements. He makes a number of good points but overlooks a num-

ber of others which have a most important bearing on the subject. The information contained in his letter has the ear-marks of the Massey-Harris company and, we presume, may be regarded practically as the attitude of that company towards the implement tariff. No doubt the Massey-Harris company does pay duty on some things but let us note the following provisions in the present Customs Tariff Act:

Section 503: Planks, boards, clapboards, laths, plain pickets, and other timber or lumber of wood, not further manufactured than sawn or split, whether creosoted, vulcanized, or treated by any other process or not. Free.

Section 504: Planks, boards and any other lumber of wood, sawn, split or cut, and dressed, on one side only, but not further manufactured. Free.

Section 1,002: Rolled iron, rolled steel and pig iron; when used in the manufacture of mowing machines, reapers, harvesters, binders and attachments for binders, subject to a drawback of 99 per cent. of the duty paid.

Thus the Massey-Harris people get their wood and iron into Canada without paying duty. In addition to this there have been a number of rulings made by the government and the customs officials during recent years which do not appear in the Tariff Act, but which reduce the duty on a large number of articles. No doubt the Massey-Harris company have taken full advantage of this convenient method of tariff making, as they are ably represented in Parliament. Does it not seem strange that such a large number of things necessary to the Canadian manufacturer can be bought more cheaply in the United States which we have always been led to believe is a "trust burdened" country, and from whose trusts we should be protected? Does it not seem as though the very best efforts of the trust barons of the great "trust burdened" republic have been completely eclipsed by our own Canadian beneficiaries of Special Privilege. If what our correspondent says is true would not the American trusts be more merciful to the Canadian people under free trade, than are our own patriotic mergers that operate under the shelter of our protective tariff. The present Canadian tariff has practically been made by the Canadian Manufacturers' association and the Massey-Harris company have looked well after their own particular wants. In fact the Canadian manufacturers have gone so far that they have overstepped and have no doubt in some cases injured themselves. Certainly the organized farmers of Canada would not make the slightest objection to having the raw material placed on the free list. But even with conditions as they are the Massey-Harris company and the Cockshutt Plow company could stand free trade in implements. It might reduce their revenue somewhat but it would increase the revenue of the farmers out of whom they have made a good thing in years gone by. As for the Massey-Harris company paying higher interest to the banks than they are charging the farmers on over due payments we must be pardoned if we do not believe it. The Massey-Harris people sell their implements at prices which are calculated upon deferred payments by farmers and overdue payments are charged up at good high rates of interest. If the Massey-Harris company wish a complete investigation of this matter let them offer to open up their books for investigation. We can find farmers who will do likewise and then we will see who has the right end of the argument. As to freight rates no one can defend them in the light of the annual reports of the companies. They are piling up fabulous profits upon stock which is largely "water" despite the fact that in some cases the people made them a free gift of their road. If the contention of our correspondent is correct there will never be any implement factories in Western Canada because they could never stand the competition of the Eastern Canadian factories. With all the world anxious to buy our Western wheat and to sell us manufactured goods in return are we always to be kept in a corral for the benefit of a handful of tariff made barons in Canada. We doubt it.

Minneapolis Sample Market

The following article will help to throw some light on the Minnesota system of marketing grain by sample. It will show the readers of The Guide how they can get the full value of their grain, and may possibly assist in arriving at a solution of one of the most vexed questions of the day. Taken in conjunction with another article in this issue, showing prices of the same grain at Winnipeg and Minneapolis, this will indicate clearly that the present situation is detrimental to the best interests of the Grain Growers.

The question of establishing a sample grain market in Winnipeg has been discussed by the Grain Growers of this country for a number of years. It has been felt that a sample market would be a powerful factor in remedying the present evils which surround the grain trade, to the serious detriment of the producer. The system prevailing in the state of Minnesota (which, of course, includes the sample market at Minneapolis) has always been regarded as one of the best grain marketing systems in the world. With a view to securing as much information as possible on the Minneapolis system, and supplying it to the readers of The Guide, the writer spent several days in Minneapolis early in December, and in the short time at his disposal, made as careful a study as possible of the grain marketing system of that state.

Probably the best form in which to give this information would be to start with the grain at the farm and carry it through the various channels through which it passes until it reaches the miller. The loading platform is not much used in Minnesota and there is no institution corresponding with the Canadian "car order book." Farmers' elevator companies are spread all over the state and have been very successful.

Their competition has been of a character so keen that it acts as a powerful regulator upon the privately owned or line elevators. Practically all the grain shipped has been put through elevators first, the charges being one cent a bushel for elevating, loading and fifteen days' storage.

There were no complaints heard of any car shortage in Minnesota. It should be pointed out that in that state there is a railway and warehouse commission, elected by the people of the state, which has full control over the grain trade and also a very powerful control over the railways. The railways are expected to provide proper marketing facilities at their various shipping points. To this end, they lease elevator sites to individuals or companies desiring to operate elevators. Thus in cases of any trouble, the railway and warehouse commission can deal not only with the elevator companies, but can also bring pressure to bear upon the railway companies to see that the marketing facilities at the point in question are efficient and satisfactory.

Just in passing it might be noted that the farmers' elevators throughout Minnesota not only handle grain, but, as a rule, supply to the farmers in their neighborhood coal, lumber, binder twine

and in some cases farm implements, on a co-operative basis.

Samples Drawn Outside the City

On each of the big railway systems in Minnesota there are divisional points in the neighborhood of one hundred miles outside of Minneapolis and Duluth. At each of these divisional points the state grain inspection department maintains a staff of samplers who draw samples from all the cars of grain passing. At the same time samples are drawn from the same cars by authorized sampling bureaus, who work in conjunction with the chamber of commerce, or as it is called in Winnipeg, the grain exchange. Both these samples are then forwarded by express to Minneapolis. The state samples go to the state grain inspection office, and the bureau samples go to the various grain firms to which the cars of grain are consigned. These samples arrive ahead of the cars of grain. Less than 40 per cent. of the grain shipped to Minneapolis reaches there without being sampled, and samples are drawn from these cars in the Minneapolis yards the same as they are in Winnipeg, and are distributed as mentioned above.

The trading room of the chamber of commerce is a very large one and pro-

vides room not only for the "pit," where the option trading is conducted, but also for a large number of tables. On these tables all the members of the chamber of commerce who handle cash grain have certain space allotted to them. When the market opens every morning at 9.30 the samples of grain which were drawn outside the city by the sampling bureau are exposed for sale in small tin pans on these tables. In each pan there is stuck a card giving the number of the car and the place from which it was shipped. Sales are made on the basis of these samples, and it will be seen at once that everybody handling cash grain on the market at Minneapolis must be an expert at judging values. Many large grain firms have several experts each specializing in either wheat, oats, barley or flax. The big millers are also all represented on the market and are able to buy just the kind of grain they desire and pay for it its full milling value. The brewers are there buying barley, the linseed millers are there buying flax, and there are also plenty of buyers for all other kinds of grain.

Grades an Important Factor

Despite the fact that cash grain is sold on sample in Minneapolis, very

Continued on Page 16



MINNEAPOLIS SAMPLE MARKET

This photograph shows the trading floor of the Chamber of Commerce. Note the tables, on which are exposed the samples. There is also a group of men standing in the "pit," where option trading is carried on.

Where the Farmer Loses

Showing Prices of Grain at Winnipeg and Minneapolis

On December 4 the writer secured from the office of the chief grain inspector in Winnipeg 17 samples of the various grades of wheat, oats, barley and flax. These were what are known as "average" samples, that is, they were taken from boxes into which portions of the samples taken from a large number of cars had been thrown. They would possess a quality midway between the best and poorest sample that would pass each grade requirement. These seventeen samples were then taken to Minneapolis to the inspection department where they were graded by state inspectors. The following table shows the Winnipeg grade of the samples taken from Winnipeg and the grade which was given to the same samples in Minneapolis.

Wheat	
Manitoba Grade and Sample	Minnesota Grade
1 Nor.	1 Nor.
2 Nor.	2 Nor.
3 Nor.	3 Nor.
No. 4	Rej.
No. 5	Rej.
No. 6	Rej.
Feed	Rej.

Barley	
No. 3	No. 4
No. 4	No. 4
Feed	2 Feed
Rej.	2 Feed

Flax	
1 Man.	No. 2
1 NW.	No. 1
Rej.	No. 2
Cond.	No Grade

Oats	
2 CW.	3 White
3 CW.	No. 3

Another Comparison

To make the comparison of grades more complete the writer secured average samples of 17 different grades in Minneapolis and brought them back to Manitoba where they were graded at the chief grain inspector's office in Winnipeg. The result of this second grading check was as follows:

DRY FARMING

By William McDonald, M.S., Agr., Sc.D., Ph.D.

This is the best and most reliable book on the subject of dry farming that has been published in recent years. It is highly endorsed by dry farming experts in Alberta, particularly by Prof. Elliott, of the C.P.R. demonstration farm at Strathmore. Hundreds of Western farmers have purchased this book from The Guide in the past year and are well pleased with it. The following are the titles of the chapters, showing what the book deals with.

1. History of Dry Farming.
2. Some Points in Practice.
3. The Conservation of Soil Moisture.
4. Rainfall and Evaporation.
5. The Problem of Tillage.
6. The Campbell System.
7. Dry Farming Zones.
8. Dry Land Crops.
9. The Traction Engine in Dry Farming.
10. Dry Land Experiments.

This book is kept in stock in The Guide office and will be sent to any address by return mail, postpaid, upon receipt of \$1.30.

Wheat	
Minneapolis Sample and Grade	Winnipeg Grade
1 Nor.	2 Nor.
1 Nor. (velvet chaff)	2 Nor. (good)
2 Nor.	3 Nor.
No. 3	No. 4
No. 4	No. 5
Rejected	No. 6
No Grade	Good feed, with heated mixed

Oats	
1 White	1 CW. (ex)
2 White	2 CW. (barley mixed)
3 White	2 Feed (too light)
4 White	3 CW.

Barley	
1 Feed	No. 4
1 Feed	No. 3
2 Feed	No. 4
No. 4	No. 3

Flax	
No. 1	1 N.W.
No. 2	1 Man.

Prices Tell Better

As will be seen from the above tables there was not the difference in grades that has popularly been supposed. Of course, this was in part due to the fact

It should be remembered that the standard for oats in United States is 32 pounds to the bushel as compared with 34 pounds in Canada.

Again, there are no grades of wheat in Minnesota below the four standard grades. All that falls below No. 4 grades "rejected" so that the grade "rejected" has not the same significance at Minneapolis as at Winnipeg.

Smutty wheat is penalized only by the expense of washing it at Minneapolis. This averages about 2 cents per bushel. The millers find that the smut has not injured the milling qualities of the wheat. In Canada, however, the millers succeed in inflicting very heavy penalties on smutty wheat. This penalty runs as high as 10 cents per bushel.

There is no doubt whatever but that the opening of the market to the south would have been of tremendous value to the Western Canadian farmers. But even with the high duties imposed it would be possible to ship considerable grain to Minneapolis with advantage if the railway companies did not step in with another penalty in the form of "local rates."

On the same trip to Minneapolis

at just half what it costs in Winnipeg.

G. F. Chipman.

WORLD'S CROP ESTIMATES

Ottawa, Dec. 26.—A cablegram received from the International Agricultural Institute at Rome, contains the following estimates of the 1911 crops. It is to be noted that the reports for Germany, Austria, and Bulgaria are the first issued during 1911, and that the report for Russian wheat indicates a drop of 114,000,000 bushels, as compared with last month's estimate.

Wheat	
Estimate for 1911	1910
bushels	bushels
Germany	149,412,000
Austria	58,880,000
Bulgaria	72,005,000
Spain	148,497,000
Hungary	190,241,000
Russian Empire	509,494,000
Japan	24,821,000
Algeria	36,596,000
Egypt	37,933,000

The 1911 wheat crop for countries so far reported, aggregating 3,132,267,000 bushels is 98.6% of that of last year.

Barley	
Estimate for 1911	1910
bushels	bushels
Germany	145,133,000
Austria	74,415,000
Bulgaria	20,326,000
Spain	86,793,000
Hungary	75,612,000
Roumania	26,117,000
Russian Empire	411,264,000
Japan	95,534,000
Algeria	47,766,000
Egypt	11,711,000
Tunis	9,415,000

The 1911 barley crop for countries so far reported, aggregating 1,362,366,000 bushels, is 99.9% of that of last year.

Corn	
Estimate for 1911	1910
bushels	bushels
Austria	11,934,000
Bulgaria	57,778,000
Spain	28,730,000
Hungary	161,070,000
Roumania	123,134,000
Russian Empire	82,290,000
Egypt	67,904,000

The 1911 corn crop for the countries so far reported, aggregating 3,180,000,000 bushels, is 89.5% of that of last year.

MALE AND FEMALE POPULATION

The latest census report shows that there were on June 1 last 3,805,350 males and 3,376,937 females in Canada, the male sex thus being in a majority by 428,413. In Manitoba the census enumerators counted 250,196 males and 205,673 females, in Saskatchewan 289,114 males and 198,779 females, in Alberta 224,417 males and 151,017 females, in British Columbia 243,835 males and 136,952 females. In a classification by federal constituencies, it is found that Maisonneuve, Montreal, is the most populous constituency in Canada, having 170,978 people, while Winnipeg is second with 127,988. Of the rural constituencies Moose Jaw has the largest population, 87,700, and Medicine Hat being second with 71,734. Of Western constituencies, Lisgar has the smallest population, 23,503, Portage la Prairie being next with 27,944.

MINNEAPOLIS AND WINNIPEG PRICES ON SAME GRAIN

The following table shows the quotations on the same samples of grain on the Winnipeg and Minneapolis markets on the same day, December 7, 1911. The samples were taken from the chief grain inspector's office in Winnipeg and exposed for sale on the Minneapolis sample market. The Minneapolis price on oats is based on 32 pounds to the bushel and the Winnipeg price on 34 pounds to the bushel. The samples are all "average," so that the spread in prices in some cases would be considerably greater.

WHEAT		
Manitoba Grade	Winnipeg Price	Minneapolis Price
1 Nor.	94	100 1/2
2 Nor.	91	98 1/2
3 Nor.	84	95 1/2
No. 4	78	84
No. 5	68	80
No. 6	60	77
Feed	57	74
BARLEY		
No. 3	59	105
No. 4	49	97
Rejected	46	93
Feed	45	89
FLAX		
1 NW.	171	201
1 Man.	169	195
Rejected	146	186
Condemned	105	176
OATS		
2 CW.	37 3/8	47
3 CW.	35 1/2	45 1/2

of the Manitoba samples being "average." For instance, there would be a great deal of Manitoba 2 Nor. wheat which would no doubt grade 1 Nor. at Minneapolis. But the best comparison between the two systems is the price that is paid for the same grain on each market. After these Winnipeg samples were graded at Minneapolis they were taken to the Chamber of Commerce on December 7 and exposed for bids on the sample market. A number of bids were secured on each sample from leading buyers. As there was some variation in the prices quoted they have been averaged in the table on this page showing prices.

prices on flour were secured from the largest departmental stores both in Minneapolis and Winnipeg and were found to be identically the same on 24, 49 and 98 pound sacks. So that the Canadian millers, though paying much less for their wheat get the same price for their flour at the present time. At times the Minneapolis flour prices are below Winnipeg.

The Winnipeg brewers and liquor dealers should be making fairly good profits. They buy their barley at 30 to 40 cents under the Minneapolis prices, but beer in the American cities sells

January 3, 1912

THE REGULAR PARTY MAN

(J. W. Foley, in the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post).

I am the Upright Citizen—Taxpayer is my name; I'm one of the City's Solid Men, and I'm everywhere the same; I've built the sewer and paved the streets, and paid for the parks, you see, and all the Contractors, Bosses, Beats and Leeches feed on me—you see, I'm a Regular Party Man—it's bred in my flesh and bone. I've voted for every Republican since the party has been known; I always vote my ticket straight, though at times it's a bitter pill; but I never split it, and I may state that I never will. Now Smith, next door, is a Democrat, and another Solid Man, who always knows right where he's at—and he votes by the selfsame plan; and Smith is an Upright Citizen, and his name's Taxpayer too; and as one of the City's Solid Men he's down on the Grafting Crew; and so am I—so we go to the polls and vote straight down the line; two square and quite well-meaning men—and his vote offsets mine!

Now I've talked with Smith and he's talked with me, and we've talked quite plainly too; and I've said to him: "Now, Smith, you see, I'm down on this Grafting Crew; our man is the man to win the fight—he's a clean and able man." And Smith says: "Yes, I guess that's right; but he's a Republican. And I always vote my ticket straight from A to Z—that's how I've always done, and it's getting late to change my methods now. Our man isn't what he ought to be—I quite agree in that; but he's the party nominee, and you know I'm a Democrat. So I guess I'll stick to the good old ship and vote right down the line." And Smith makes one cross on his ballot slip—and so his vote kills mine!

Smith talks with me in the selfsame way, and he says: "This paving job is a downright steal, I'm free to say; and our man's pledged to play hob with the deal they've made, and we ought to stand behind him to a man." And I know our man has made a trade—but he's a Republican. So I say to Smith: "I'd like to vote for your candidate, that's flat; but somehow it sticks fast in my throat, for he is a Democrat. And you know I belong to the G. O. P.—the party of Lincoln and Blaine—and it ought to be good enough for me; so I'll vote her straight again." And so we go to the polls and vote for the Gods of the Faith That Is—it's not just good; but what's the odds?—and so my vote kills his!

Now Smith and I, we mean all right, and we want things on the square; but when there's a Regular Party Fight a man must do his share. My faith comes down from Fremont's time and his from Jefferson; and to cling to an old-time faith's sublime—no odds how the paving's done! Sometimes I think his man's the best—sometimes he thinks mine is; but I vote straight, north, south, east, and west, and he votes straight for his. We quite agree on little things, like the taxrolls and the streets, the city schools, police, white wings, and the health of milk and meats; but when it comes to matters big, like a Regular Party Plank, why, Smith is stubborn as a pig, and I'm somewhat of a crank. And we'd like to vote alike—and then we could down the Grafting Crew; but we're both Regular Party Men—so what are we going to do?

TEST YOUR SEED

The man who uses seed next spring that has not been tested for germination will run a good deal of risk. If he loses all or part of this year's crop, particularly, he is taking the chance of losing next year's as well for lack of a simple precaution that need cost him nothing.

Following a season when so much of the crop was frosted or frozen it becomes imperative that all men carefully test the germinating power of the grain they propose to use as seed next spring. If one kind of grain may be singled out for special mention that grain is oats; for while oat kernels show less sign of frost damage externally than other grains, their germinating power is more easily affected by frost.

A man may test his seed at home, send samples to three laboratories, and get four different results. That will not prove that testing is worthless. On the contrary, the average of those four results will prove the value of the grain in question for seed purposes.

Any farmer can satisfactorily test his seed at home if he will take time and

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

The Grain Growers' Guide

G. F. CHIPMAN, Editor

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

THE GUIDE IS DESIGNED TO GIVE UNCOLORED NEWS FROM THE WORLD OF THOUGHT AND ACTION and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the wisest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

THE GUIDE IS THE ONLY PAPER IN CANADA THAT IS ABSOLUTELY OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY FARMERS. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

Canadian Subscriptions, \$1.00 per year in advance. Foreign Subscriptions \$1.50 per year in advance. Single copy 5 cents.

Advertising Rates may be had upon application.

Change of advertising copy and New Matter must be received not later than Friday noon each week to ensure insertion.

Published every Wednesday at Winnipeg, Canada. Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second class mail matter.

Address all communications, upon whatever subject, to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. Do not send anything but personal letters to individuals.

Volume IV.

January 3rd, 1912

Number 23

WAINWRIGHT

Lots for Safe and Profitable Investment

There is not a Railway Divisional Point in Western Canada, but has been a tremendously profitable field for real estate investors, and WAINWRIGHT, with its ideal geographical location, will rival older cities, like Saskatoon, Moose Jaw and Regina in rapidity of development. WAINWRIGHT is not a probability or a gamble—it has an assured great future with the Grand Trunk Pacific back of it. Today lots are selling at \$75 to \$175 within two blocks of the station, which will in five years' time be downtown warehouse and business sites, worth as much as downtown property in other Western cities of today.

WHEN LOTS ARE WORTH \$500 to \$1,000 PER FOOT those who buy today at \$75 to \$175 per lot will make fortunes. It's foresight, not luck, that makes wealth. It's the men who have foreseen the prosperous cities of Western Canada when they were only small towns that have made fortunes in real estate. You can with the investment of a few hundred dollars in WAINWRIGHT make thousands. Better write us today. Shrewd investors are getting in on the WAINWRIGHT proposition. They are figuring on big profits. You can share with them.

The WAINWRIGHT STAR states:

You take
no
Chance:
You
Must
Win

It is evident that 1912 will see a boom in Wainwright real estate. The property is now at about the minimum and compared with other towns is far below relative values. One lot that was purchased five months ago at \$600, is now held at double that amount.

It is heard with no small degree of pleasure that fifty Scotch farmers will emigrate to Wainwright in the Spring to take up farm lands. During the past six months, agents in the Old Country have disposed of about twenty sections to intended settlers who realize from what they have heard that no better opportunities are offered in any part of the Canadian West than here in the Wainwright district. It is stated that a large amount of capital will be expended in the purchase of more lands, in view of the low price that now prevails.

We
Guarantee
You
6 per cent.
on your
Investment

Lots
\$75 to
\$175

Lots
\$75 to
\$175

WAINWRIGHT

is a divisional point on the Vermilion-Medicine Hat line of the Canadian Northern Railway. The Company guarantee this will be one of the first lines put under construction next Spring.

WAINWRIGHT

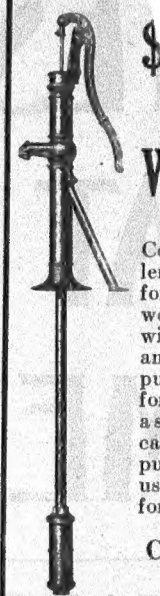
is the second largest shipping point for cattle in the Province of Alberta.

WAINWRIGHT

has two coal mines in operation.

The National Townsite and Colonization Co.

205 McDERMOT AVE., WINNIPEG, MAN.



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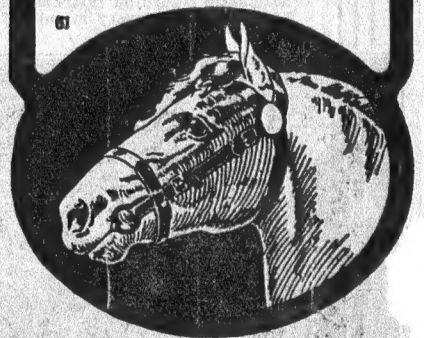
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Yet your best horse is just as liable to develop a Spavin, Ringbone, Splint, Curb or Lameness as your poorest. These ailments cannot be prevented but they can be quickly and entirely cured if you always have on hand a bottle of the old reliable

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For about 40 years this wonderful remedy has been constantly proving its efficiency and value to horse owners everywhere. It has saved millions of dollars in horseflesh and untold time, work and worry. The experience of Mr. Peter Oloof of Daniston, Ont., is merely typical of thousands. He says: "I have used your Spavin Cure frequently for the last ten years and it has given me entire satisfaction." Joseph Johnson of Reid Hill, Alta., says: "I wish to recommend your Spavin Cure and also Kendall's Blisters. I cured two Bone Spavins and a curb—and although it required nine months treatment for one of the spavins, it is now permanently cured." "I have been using your Spavin Cure for several years and it certainly is the world's greatest liniment." Don't take chances with your horse. Have a bottle or two of Kendall's Spavin Cure always on hand—it is a safe and reliable cure. Price, \$1.00 per bottle or 5 bottles for \$5.00. Get our valuable Book, "Treatment of the Horse"—Free at your druggist, or write direct to us.

Dr. B. J. Kendall Co.,
Enosburg Falls, Vermont, U.S.A.



pains to do it carefully. On the other hand there are seed testing laboratories at Ottawa and Regina where seed is tested free of charge carefully, quickly and under uniform conditions, by experts trained in the work. Small samples of the seed to be tested should be addressed to the Seed Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, or to the Provincial Laboratory, Regina. The name and address of the sender should be on the package as well, and a brief letter respecting the matter should be sent under separate cover.

any such live stock shall, at the time of engagement, be fully informed as to the provisions of this clause, and that the company may assume that all such persons accept such transportation with the full knowledge of the terms of the agreement that the carriers shall not be liable either for loss of life or personal injury, however caused to such person."

Pay for Negligence

Mr. Cowan said: "There is only one place to cut off the tail of that dog, and that is just behind the ears." Asked if he would suggest a modification, he replied: "Not one word. If everything else we have asked for were conceded and the railway company still wanted that paragraph in I would advise them to reject it. Gentlemen, our backs are against the wall. You are asking that the shippers literally pay you for negligence. It cannot be done."

At the end of the conference it was agreed that Mr. Cowan embody the objections of the shippers in writing and that the railway company secure from their counsel a statement on the matter and that there be no delay.

The whole body of live stock delegates met again in the evening to receive the report of their representatives at the conference. Satisfaction was expressed at the progress made, and the following committee was appointed with power to carry the matter to a conclusion: Col. McCrae, Guelph, representing the stock breeders' association; P. M. Bredt, live stock commissioner for Saskatchewan; W. F. Stevens, live stock commissioner for Alberta; Stephen Benson, for the Manitoba breeders' association; Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Dominion veterinary; E. C. Fox, for the packers; Dr. Tolmie, for British Columbia; W. S. Tilston, board of trade, Montreal; C. C. James, department minister of agriculture for Ontario; Robert Ness, for Quebec.

When the matter came before the railway commission on December 19, Mr. W. F. Stevens laid before the board many regulations which the stockmen requested to be put in force. They asked that all agents keep a careful record of applications for cars, when loaded and shipped, etc. To this the company objected that it was unnecessary to keep a record book as at no station were there any large number of shippers. The case was not analagous to grain shipping. The companies pointed out that the total live stock shipments from Alberta were 9,468 cars, which was only one per cent. of the total Western trade.

An important change in the regulations asked for by the shippers was in regard to the substitution of box cars for stock cars; a custom to which the shippers seriously objected. They asked that when the company could not supply stock cars for all applicants it might substitute box cars in the proportion of not less than three box cars for every two stock cars applied for. Also that when box cars were supplied in lieu of stock cars, the minimum weight to be charged for should be the weight the company would have been entitled to charge had stock cars been supplied, also before supplying box cars in lieu of stock cars, all stock cars at station should be allotted in order of application.

The companies claimed that the law already provided for the substitution of box cars for stock cars, but Mr. Stevens claimed that the companies substituted cars not in cases of necessity, but as a matter of convenience to themselves. The law should be definite on the matter for the protection of the shippers.

Another regulation the shippers asked for was that when an application was made for less than ten cars they should be delivered within five days, and for over ten cars in ten days. To this the company replied that this was a discrimination in favor of the small shipper, and the Railway Act already covered this point. The reply of the shippers to this objection was that the present law simply said that cars must be delivered within a reasonable time, which was too indefinite. If the board thought there was discrimination against large shippers in their proposed regulation, they would be willing to change it.

Condition of Cars

The shippers also asked that all cars be in good order and that a clause be inserted in the Railway Act that when five or more cars were to be loaded at one station a car repairer should be supplied, and when not supplied the shipper be credited at the rate of one dollar per car. The reply of the companies was that cars were required now to be in good condition, and that the companies desire, for



FARMING has become a specialized business

It's no longer a "hit-or-miss" occupation, where "any old way" is good enough. Farmers are buying pianos and automobiles as never before. They're *living* as well as *working*.

The farmer has learned that it *pays* to employ progressive methods. That's why he is ever ready to receive helpful suggestions for improving his crops, his land and his home. It's also the reason that more than fifty thousand Canadian farmers are enthusiastic about our handsome book,

"What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete."

It isn't a catalogue, nor an argument for you to buy something. It is clearly written, interesting, profusely illustrated. It describes the various uses to which concrete can be put on the farm. Not theories, but facts, based on the *actual experience* of farmers all over the continent. It is the most complete book on the subject ever published, fulfilling the purpose behind it, which is to help

the farmer take advantage of concrete's possibilities. The list of subjects covers every conceivable use for concrete on the farm. The book's actual value to you will far exceed the list price of fifty cents, but if you will send us your name and address at once, we'll be glad to

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Montreal



their own protection, that this should be done. They also claimed it was impossible to furnish such mechanics.

Another new regulation asked for was that every agent, on reasonable demand, should advise a shipper whether a live stock train on which he was shipping was running on time, and when it would arrive. The companies admitted the reasonableness of the request, but pointed out that as live stock trains were run as specials, it was often impossible to say whether they would be on time or not, or when they would arrive.

Feeding en Route

The shippers asked for a number of new regulations in regard to feeding of cattle while en route. The shippers ask the privilege of supplying their own feed if they so desire, that live stock be not detained more than twelve hours without the consent of the shipper, and that stock yards containing facilities for feeding and watering be provided at all junctions and divisional points. The reply of the companies is that this is done at present. In regard to the delaying of stock, the companies claim that shippers often hold their cattle at feeding points in order to gain advantage in market prices. The companies also object that the sweeping order asking for feeding stations would mean a cost of thousands of dollars, in many cases unnecessarily.

New regulations in regard to the unloading of cars are also requested, and that there be no delays or favors.

The stockmen ask that the delays in forwarding stock with the greatest despatch be abolished and request that a rule that any train carrying ten or more stock cars shall have preference over all but passenger and mail trains. The companies claim that this rule is too broad and that there might be other trains more important than one having ten cars of live stock. The stockmen also ask that suitable accommodation be provided for attendants of stock trains. Companies claim present conditions are ample.

The board is asked to provide that any person or company violating the provisions shall be liable to a fine of from \$5 to \$50 for each offence.

Claimed no Grievance

E. W. Beatty, in behalf of the railway companies, claimed that live stock shippers had practically no grievance at the present time and that "these regulations seem to be largely the outcome of the misdirected energy of a government official." He urged before the board that it would make a mistake to hamper the handling of live stock by laying down such hard and fast regulations.

The written documents submitted to the board were supplemented by brief verbal arguments from several representatives of the live stock shippers, who each and all emphasized the necessity of regulations in the interests of the industry.

The speakers included Dr. J. G. Rutherford, dominion veterinary director-general; J. F. Walters, of Lacombe, president of the Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association; R. J. Phin, of Moosomin, and P. C. L. Harris, representing the Toronto Humane Society. The railway commission reserved its decision.

UNION BANK HEAD OFFICE FOR WINNIPEG

The 47th annual report of the Union Bank of Canada reveals a most satisfactory condition of affairs. The net profits for the year, after making the usual deductions for bad and doubtful debts, etc., amounted to \$682,437 as compared with \$451,620 for the previous year. The earnings were at the rate of 14% on the bank's average paid up capital. The premium on new stock issued during the year amounted to \$457,000, while the balance at credit of account, November 30, 1910, amounted to \$30,000. This made a total of \$1,119,993 available for distribution. Of this quarterly dividends at the rate of 2% absorbed \$361,000. The sum of \$657,000 was transferred to the rest account. The sum of \$100,000 was written off bank premises account, officer's pension fund received \$10,000, while the balance of profits carried forward amounted to \$71,975. The note circulation has increased during the year by nearly \$1,300,000, total deposits by over \$7,800,000, paid up capital by \$314,000 and the rest

account by nearly \$600,000. The total assets of the bank now stand at \$58,434,000 as compared with \$46,555,000 for the previous year.

During the year the bank absorbed the United Empire Bank of Toronto, thereby increasing its assets and the number of its branches and also established an office in London, England.

It has been decided to move the head office of the bank from Quebec to Winnipeg in order to take fuller advantage of the Western business. The bank has 156 branches west of the Great Lakes, and 76 in Ontario out of its 242 branches.

ABERDEEN INTERESTS UNITE

At a consolidated meeting of the Grain Growers' Association, and Board of Trade, Village Council, and the Councillors of the Rural Municipality of Aberdeen, Sask., on December 16, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"In view of the fact that the freight and express rates of three western provinces of Western Canada are much higher than the freight and express rates of Ontario and Quebec, Therefore, be it resolved that in the opinion of this meeting there is no good reason why this should be the case, and we respectfully ask the Dominion government to lower our freight and express rates in these three Western provinces, and they be put on an equal basis with the freight and express rates now in force in Ontario and Quebec. Also that a commission of three be elected by a vote of the people of the three Western provinces. The said commission shall have full right and power to deal with all railroad questions in the interest of the said provinces."

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PLANET BICYCLE CO., 69 Queen St. E., Toronto.

Past and Present

By F. W. GREEN
In The Saskatchewan Farmer

I wish you, farmers, farmers' wives and families, a trustful, peaceful, hopeful Christmas, and a bounteous New Year.

"Oh, yes," say some of you, "how can we expect any of those, what's the use of wishing? Here we are on this broad prairie, no coal, our grain is still in the stook, we have the threshers, but they cannot thresh, we have no water, no coal, no wood. Personally, I am discouraged, disgusted, I wish I had never left my old home; what would I give to be back?"

Yes, but what's the use of wishing? Still I sympathize with you, and I heartily do wish you all that I tried to put into the opening sentence of this paper.

I know all about the struggle and difficulty of pioneer life on the prairie; I have spent 29 Christmases on it. I started from Ontario in the year 1882, came 300 miles ahead of the C. P. R. steel, when the only things on the prairie were buffalo bones and grass. I looked for good land, I secured it, but there was no water except surface water, no wood, no coal. As soon as the prairie began to respond to our feeble efforts at cultivation, all kinds of difficulties beset us, and ever since, during those 29 years, new problems have been before us at each succeeding Christmastide.

With Only a Staff

Jacoblike, who crossed the Jordan with only a staff, I came to this prairie, and have passed through the various stages of mingled struggle, defeat and victory. I have had shortage of water, fuel, seed and feed; shortage of help and a surplus of help. I have had those who could not work, and those who would not work. I have fed travellers, speculators, tramps, strangers, neighbors, threshers and friends. I have been to preachings, christenings, weddings and funerals in the prairie homes. I have mingled with Methodists, Presbyterians, Anglicans, Catholics, Jews, Tories and Grits. I have followed the old trails and watched them broken up; took part in the first farmers' meetings in the district, and also in the first formations of a city. I have raised and have in various stages of education, a family of ten, and Jacoblike, also, I have changed and enlarged my shanty five times—as necessity demanded and ability permitted; but today, unfortunately, I am in bondage in a city.

Might I tell you, in the early days, as soon as we succeeded in growing grain in any considerable quantities, we had to have threshing machines, I bought the first steam thresher in our district, 27 years ago, and I have owned one ever since. I, at first, threshed a strip of country thirty miles square, dragged the machine between 300 and 400 miles each season. I have dined and slept in the homes of as many pioneers as most people. I know thoroughly the struggles, hardships, privations, and heroisms, the hope, the faith, the courage exhibited, week in, week out. I have hauled water 14 miles to thresh with; I have hauled wood 80 miles to build stables; and fuel 20 miles (coal was out of the question); hauled hay 20 miles, out of which to make butter to pay interest at 24 per cent. I have travelled 60 miles to shear sheep; boarded myself to make a little money to meet interest charges, and then the rancher was unable to pay me, because his wool was seized for interest, and I am not paid yet, although the rancher is rich. During those 25 years threshing, I have on three different occasions, threshed all winter. I have had to use six teams to drag a separator through the snow, have threshed at 40 below zero; threshed stacks buried in snow-drifts as high as the stack tops from 16 to 20 feet in height, using a steam portable engine, coal for fuel, melted snow for water.

Working Men Become Farmers

Many of the men who worked for me some of those years, are now amongst our well-to-do farmers, and testify to the truth of these things. I have experimented with ox plows, horse plows, steam plows, gasoline plows. I know considerable about wild oats, Canada thistle, stink weed and potato bugs. I have become acquainted somewhat with human nature, in dealing with the men from

whom I borrowed money to get a start, repaying the money at 2 per cent. per month, trying to sell butter, pork and beef to dealers; with no market but the local one; taking my little grain to the elevators during the old monopoly days, when there were no loading platforms, and shipment would not be accepted by the railways, only from those who owned the elevator. Fighting wind and weather, as I tried to keep agreements with men regarding threshing, settling with them for a threshing bill after they had hauled their grain to the elevator. Being storm-stayed when provisions ran out, settling with men who could not work, and with others who would not work. In 25 years of this, I seem to have one or two things firmly fixed regarding human nature, and I think I know, at least I feel I can sympathize heartily with the farmers scattered here and there all over our prairie, this particular season, of this particular year.

Prairie Ideal

Sometimes when at home on the farm, I used to wonder what the prairie would be like 50 years hence. I thought it will surely be what the people make it. We got it fresh from the hands of the Creator, I thought, and we, the people, will have to be the co-operators with Deity. I used to think we ought to be able to make an ideal rural community. We had a fresh, clean start, no landlords, no woods, no old crooked Roman roads, no dictator. We have the franchise, we, the people, are the authority, and I asked myself what we ought to have? What ought this to be like 50 years hence? How shall it be brought about? How shall we lay the foundations?

Well, I thought of splendid roads, rounded up with some kind of hard material, so that, wet or dry, the road would be good. I thought of beautiful, well-balanced homes, fine gardens, beautiful belts of trees, plenty of small fruit inside, splendid barns encircled by beautiful timber belts, thus moving the whole country 500 miles south. I thought these rural homes would have their own air pressure waterworks, electric light in the house, in the barns, phones, daily mail, the school house a beauty spot, a garden at least in connection, where practical agriculture would be taught, where children would learn to love their homes, to love their school, to love the industry of agriculture. There would be a ball ground, a skating rink, a splendid literary society, where the boys would learn all the duties of modern Canadian Christianized citizenship, the girls would be trained to be fit wives to control such homes, the equal of such men.

Club Rooms

In the centre of this district, there would be a building combining all the qualities of a church, a public library, a Y.M.C.A., a Y.W.C.A., social club, home-makers' club, school of economics, debating club, business college. There would also be the graded school, a resident minister, and the necessary teaching staff. To this spot specialists would be attracted, to give the country boys and girls the benefit of all that is found to be best in our educational institutions; this would be done by a sort of circuit arrangement, by which the specialist would spend a day or two at each of these central schools, and then drive on to the next in his circuit; to be followed by another on another subject, thus placing in the reach of the country people much of that which is best in city life; the best of our institutions of learning and place our best teachers in touch with our young rural life and do this in the country, with country home surroundings, so that the children would be preserved and reserved for the farm.

The whole arrangement and equipment would form the base or foundation, of a rural life, rural conditions, rural population, that would lead in the solution of the world's problems. For here we would teach and train men and women in all that pertains to healthy manhood and womanhood. Here we would train in everything pertaining to civic economics, governmental administration and practice. We would do this under healthy, home like conditions. The busi-

Continued on Page 19

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR

Now is the Time to Buy and Start the New Year Right

There is no good reason to defer the purchase of a DE LAVAL cream separator until Spring. On the contrary you may buy one now and save half its cost meanwhile. Moreover, if you can't conveniently pay cash you can buy a DE LAVAL machine on such liberal terms that it will actually pay for itself.

As to YOUR need of a centrifugal separator, if you have the milk of even a single cow to cream you are wasting quantity and quality of product every day you go without one. This waste is usually greatest with cold weather and cows old in lactation, and it counts most, of course, when butter prices are high. Then there is always the sweet skimmilk and saving of time and labor in addition.

When it comes to a choice of separators DE LAVAL superiority is now universally recognized. Those who "know" buy the DE LAVAL to begin with. Those who don't replace their other separator with a DE LAVAL later—thousands of users do that every year. If YOU already have some other machine the sooner YOU exchange it for a DE LAVAL the better.

Why not start 1912 right in dairying? TRY a DE LAVAL machine for your own satisfaction if nothing else. See the nearest DE LAVAL agent or write us direct and we'll do the rest.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

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MUSIC of MASTERS

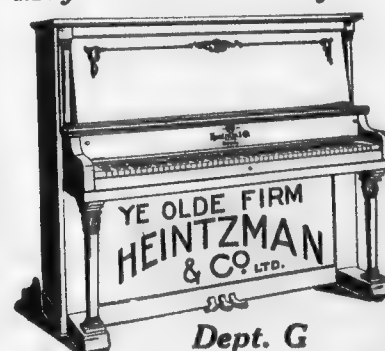
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Each correspondent should remember that there are hundreds who wish to discuss a problem of offer suggestions. We cannot publish all the immense number of letters received, and ask that each correspondent will keep his letter as short as possible. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide. The aim is to make this department of great value to readers, and no letters not of public interest will be published.

DEFENDS MANUFACTURERS AND RAILWAYS

Editor, Guide:—I am all with The Guide in its efforts to lower the tariff and reduce freight rates, only I venture to think that, without meaning it, you are sometimes lacking in equity. Let me illustrate: You say that the Massey-Harris Company owns the Johnston harvester works at Batavia, N. Y., and sells Johnston binders cheaper at Minneapolis than Massey-Harris ones at Winnipeg. Assuming this to be true, the explanation is surely obvious. About 75 per cent. of all the iron and steel used in the manufacture of Canadian implements is imported from the States subject to considerable duties levied for the benefit of Canadian iron and steel plants. All the coal comes from the States, the Canadian duty and transportation rate augmenting the price by just so much. Similarly the Canadian maker has to pay Canadian tariff prices for his paints, oils, cotton duck, tools and machinery, all of which cost less in the States. The protective duty on binders is 17½ per cent., but the duties on the raw materials entering into their construction probably average 20 per cent. or more, so that the industry is really discriminated against.

It is easy, by ignoring the wide difference in freight rates, to show that Canadian implements sell for less in certain foreign countries than at certain places in Canada, and on this to base the accusation that the Canadian manufacturer is deliberately wronging the Canadian farmer. As a matter of fact, it costs less to send a 6-foot binder and carrier from Toronto to Liverpool or London, or even to Melbourne, Buenos Ayres or the Black Sea ports of Russia than to send it all-rail, and they have to be carried all-rail, to some points in the Canadian West. The Canadian manufacturer does not charge less to his foreign than to his Canadian agents, but the lower cost of transportation to these foreign consumers leaves the implements cheaper than at such Western centres as Regina, Saskatoon or Red Deer—in some instances, perhaps, cheaper than at Winnipeg.

To demand a reduction of the implement duties in order to lower the price to the American level would be eminently right and proper provided you relieved the Canadian manufacturer at the same time of the raw material duties. Even if the raw material duties were abolished he would still be handicapped by the cost of bringing the raw materials themselves from the States. For example, a ton of Indiana slack coal delivered at Chicago, where there is a big implement industry, is \$2.15 per ton. On reaching Canada it pays a duty of 14 cents and the rail rate besides, making the cost \$3.35. Remove the duty, and the rail rate from the mine to Toronto or Brantford is so much higher than to Chicago as to form a considerable bounty in the space of a year in favor of the Chicago maker. And so with iron and steel. Then when he has built a car-load of binders the Chicago man is able to ship them to Winnipeg for 10 cents per 100 pounds below the rate from Toronto to Winnipeg, which is another and very substantial bounty in his favor.

Let us be just to the Canadian implement maker. It is not all beer and skittles with him. When the crop is short or badly damaged, he has to carry the settler's indebtedness over till the next harvest. "Yes," you will reply, "but he charges the settler a stiff in-

terest." True, but he has to borrow money from the banks, often at a higher rate than he charges the settler, in order to keep himself afloat for the time being. I fancy that if they could be put on an exactly even footing as regards raw materials and rail rates with the American manufacturer, the Massey-Harris people would not object to free trade in implements. But whether they could afford to remain in Canada is another question. Obviously if the two markets were thrown into one it would pay them better to move to the States, where they would be nearer the raw material and enjoy the larger demand for implements. There would be no sense in hauling coal, iron and steel from Chicago to Toronto and shipping them back when converted into a binder.

The reduction of rail rates is also highly desirable, but here again the impetuous reformer is apt to ignore certain important facts. The Canadian Pacific was built from east to west to enable it to carry grain to Canadian ports and take back Canadian merchandise. The Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific are being built in the same direction with the same end in view. All three have to traverse the frightful desert lying between Lake Nipissing and the Lake of the Woods, which yields no local traffic worth speaking of and never will. It is, in effect, a bridge 1000 miles long, unproductive in itself and costing a great deal for up-keep. No American railway engaged in wheat-carrying has such a stretch of hopeless wilderness to cope with. Necessarily the cost of maintenance and operation in that region has to come in the main out of the settler's pocket. Further, the slender population of the West is scattered all the way from Winnipeg to the Rocky Mountains and north to the edge of the subarctic areas, which likewise adds to the cost of railway carriage. Lastly, the railways are forced by the Canadian tariff to pay more for articles of prime necessity, e.g., coal, iron and steel, than the American lines pay, while their wages bill is quite as high and they have a longer winter to face.

We cannot remove the natural difficulties of the situation and we cannot in reason expect the railways to come down to American rates while we continue to tax them for tariff purposes. Wheat rates in the Canadian West are as low as those immediately south of the boundary, and if merchandise rates are higher let us make a start at reducing them by relieving the Canadian lines of some part of their tariff burden. This, of course, is easier said than done. Protection resembles a house of cards—pull out one or two and the whole edifice tumbles. The only true remedy is to abolish the tariff at one swoop all along the line; but, I repeat, it would not be fair to cut rail rates whilst leaving the Canadian railways to pay onerous taxes on the raw material and finished products they are obliged to import.

It is said they have been generously bonused by the Canadian taxpayer. Their American competitors have also been bonused. The land grant to the Northern Pacific was the largest ever given to a single corporation, and one has only to turn to the early history of Minnesota to see what handsome gifts were made to the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba, which with its extensions is now the Great Northern.

Every government identified with protection finds it next to impossible to reduce the tariff by piecemeal, to remove

the duties on this or that industry without touching the special privileges enjoyed by the rest. The only just, sound or feasible recourse is to wipe out the tariff on all at a single stroke, so that none may continue to be parasites on others. The Guide is doing much to prepare the way for such a happy deliverance and I beg you to keep up the good work.

OLD LIBERAL.

Ottawa, December 21.

REACHED THE LIMIT

Editor, Guide:—May I express my surprise at the nature of F. W. Green's compliments to our Grain Growers in his page of the Dec. 20 issue of The Guide. Mr. Green had been informed of the postponement of our annual meeting beyond its usual date. Delay was caused by heavy weather, storm-ruined crops, premature winter at which the harvesters left for home and many steam rigs pulled in while gasoline were put out of business. Then the writer was laid aside with broken bones, and the members, being good-hearted fellows, decided to wait for meeting till he got about again. It seems to me that the Prosperity men, for their honorable record from the start, their mutual helpfulness and their loyal support of G. G. enterprises, deserve something better than to be thus pilloried in public. By the way, not long ago we sent a little contribution, at Mr. Green's request, to his silver bread-basket, which was to be inscribed, "Let justice be done, though the heavens fall." I hope Mr. Green will remember that motto pretty soon for we are not inclined to take much now.

BERT TALMAY.

Sec'y-Treas. G.G.A.

Prosperity, Sask.

ANOTHER RECIPE FOR RICHES

Editor, Guide:—In your leading editorial of December 20, you gave a recipe for riches. Your heading should have read: "How to 'get' riches without working for them."

But that is not the point I want to come to. I have another good recipe for "farming" people, especially the farmers, and scooping up a few thousand dollars in a very few days. Here it is:

Get in touch with some American banker who has money to invest. Go to your government at Winnipeg or Ottawa and tell the leading spirit in it that you want to buy a few thousand acres of the public land on ten years' terms, first payment of one-tenth due in thirty or sixty days, as is most convenient. Suppose you buy this at three dollars an acre, you can sell it to the Yankee banker at four dollars an acre, thus clearing one dollar an acre on the transaction. If you bought 50,000 acres, your profit is \$50,000; if you bought 325,000 acres it is \$325,000. Of course the speculator who buys the area can get all he possibly can out of the poor devils who have to work it now or in the future. They will work away and earn what the government gets and what the "government pet" gets, and also remit thousands upon thousands to their landlord in the States. They will keep poor but they will never suspect the "graft" that has been worked on them. At election times they can be made believe that they are "empire builders," "sovereigns of the world," "masters of destiny," "saviours of their country," "enemies of annexation and reciprocity," etc., etc., and vote back into power the very men who have been the means of enslaving them.

This little land game "of scooping in thousands at a stroke," has been very successfully played right here in Winnipeg, as several of our first citizens can testify. This little game robs thousands of people long before they are born and is very easily worked. You don't have to buy a farm, or invest a single dollar, and the victims can't squeal because many of them are not yet born. If any of your readers think this game can't be worked successfully we refer them for corroboration of its feasibility to some of our leading statesmen and citizens.

I leave it to your readers if this "Recipe for Riches" doesn't beat the one in your editorial referred to.

Yours truly,
"TEEDLE-DE-DUM."

Winnipeg.

ARGUED AND GOT A CAR

Editor, Guide:—I wish to say a few words in regard to car shortage. I have had my order in for cars for many weeks and from week to week I did not seem to get much closer. I noticed the elevators getting cars so I enquired into this and was told by the agent that farmers who

had their grain stored in the elevators were getting the cars. I supposed as they were ahead of me I could not say anything. At that time I was 35 cars behind and I kept count of the cars that were loaded. This week there came in by my count 30 cars, so I went to the agent again and asked him where I stood. He said I was still 32 cars behind. I said, "you don't mean to tell me I am 32 cars short yet. You told me one week ago I was 35 behind and there have been 30 cars come in since." "Well," he said, "the tramway only holds two cars and I have to give the rest to the elevators." I said, "That is the way you are doing, after me waiting all this time to find out." "Well," he said, "you can take your grain to the elevator." "No," I said, "I want a car right now, or trouble, whichever you wish; I will not stand this any longer." The agent put on his hat, walked out to the siding and said, "You can have that car if you can load it there," as the tramway was full. "Yes," I said, "I am glad to get it to load any place. Do you know we used to load lots of cars here before we had elevators or tramways?" "Well," he said, "they will not load them except they are at the tramway." I said, "This is new to me. For myself, let me have cars in my turn, tramway or not." Some other Grain Grower may have the same experience.

Yours truly,

J. R. BOOTH.

Raymore, Sask., G.T.P. Railway.

EQUITY

Editor, Guide:—"Law and Equity are two things which God hath joined, but which man hath put asunder."—Colton.

We have never been proverbial for "whapping" but often go so far as to refrain from telling the whole truth for fear of being laughed at for straight integrity. An item in one of The Guide articles tells of a man who would have been done out of \$231.00 had he taken a local offer for his car of wheat. This looked big, but a statement of one of our neighbors who took a load of wheat to town and was offered fifty-one cents per bushel, is before us. He actually sold it as he did not want to lug it home. He solemnly declared that he would ship it if he lost another fifty cents per bushel, and live as best he could on the one cent per bushel. His load was heavily docked. He ordered a car and loaded it with 1,012 bushels and in due time received a cheque for 75½ cents net, over all expenses, per bushel, making a difference on the car of \$246.25 1-3. He also saved \$22.88 on dockage, making a grand total of \$269.13 1-3 on a single car of medium grade wheat. These same buyers complain that farmers are doing the local trade out of business. These business men doing the farmer out of a third of his crop and whining like extortioners because of the injured being disloyal to home trade! There are not epithets in our language by which we can do justice to such injustice. There have been times when such dealers would have had to face physical coercion to do justly, but happily, farmers are getting themselves together in self-defense and devising ways and means whereby such bare-faced dealings and dealers can be delivered up to their own suppression.

The point we wish to emphasize in the matter is that farmers must handle and control their own business. Had the people through their governments control of the elevator system, local and terminal, buying, grading, sampling, etc., etc., such a state of affairs would be out of the question, and equity to all farmers, transportation companies, manufacturers, consumers, and all the rest of those interested, would be adjusted to right of the whole circle of production. Under the present system of the disposition of the farmer's crops, it is simply a sort of three-cornered fight as to who of the producers, consumer or the middle gang, shall get the lion's share, or who shall get even an equitable share of the earth's produce. It is very evident that under the present arrangement of carrying on commerce in the making of wealth that the middle gang get the best of it, and that the producers and consumers are compelled to spend their energies and labor under the most tyrannical and degrading system of serfdom ever devised by the human mind. This cannot and will not forever be. These oppressive elements are already trembling in the balance. The evolution of the people's rights to rule and govern is steadily marching on to victory in America. Western Canada has already pronounced along better lines and it only needs persistent

adhesion to the stand taken by the West, which after all involves the underlying principles of Direct Legislation, to win the day of law and equity to all men. If we could but adopt up-to-date Direct Legislation in our provinces and federation, equity would be in evidence in all directions. Peace and good will would be proclaimed to Canadians everywhere. Canada would be a country worth living for and life would be worth living under her skies. Therefore let us quit ourselves like men and fight for equity, justice to the people, justice to the servant, and justice to the artisan and an ideal Canada.

J. E. FRITH.

Moosomin, Sask.

FOR FREE TRADE

Editor, Guide:—Allow me to congratulate you for publishing both sides of the questions that come up, as I am a believer in everyone having their rights and special privileges to none. But is such the case? I say no, and why not? Now I am just going to be brief and tell you why. It is just because we do not vote right and send the right men to Parliament to represent us. We have been told that time and again by our members on the platform, and I never expect to see it different if we stick to our two old parties, as they are both for protection. I say just here that I think we should have had no vote on reciprocity, but on free trade. That is what our motto should be, and we should stay with it till we get it. I believe in every man being allowed to sell his stuff in the dearest markets and buy in the cheapest, then I think they can call this a free country.

KENNETH McKENZIE.
Burnside, Man.

EXORBITANT INTEREST

Editor, Guide:—Let me ask your advice upon a recent incident connected with my banking experience. It is the second time such has happened. On November 16 of this year, I had occasion to borrow \$100.00 from my bank. Expecting shipments of wheat, I asked this amount for two weeks, which was granted. At the end of two weeks they advised me the note was due and charged \$101.00. My wheat not being shipped I was unable to discharge the debt then and could not until December 13, Wednesday of this week, when \$101.25 was demanded.

The terms of the note strictly stipulated 8 per cent. per annum until paid. This works out at some 65 cents per calendar month. Desiring an explanation I was told \$1.00 was the bank's minimum charge for a loan, and the 25 cents was because overdue. I asked the manager why he did not inform me of this at time of borrowing, and he said he did not think of it. I asked if he would care to pay 18 or 20 per cent. and he admitted he would not. I could have borrowed twice the amount, or twice the time for same charge and saved 9 per cent. elsewhere on another note. Two years ago I had some \$700 or \$800 in the deposit account. Leaving home for a while at the end of February I asked for this to be placed in general account as I did not know what I might want. I did not use this, however, and the bank still had the use of it. I found afterwards that I had received no interest (even at 3 per cent.) since the previous November 30. They had \$700.00 several months without a cent cost; I had \$100.00 just over 3 weeks and was charged \$1.25. Truly the farmer supplies capital and credit for his own district in a very large sense and is fooled for doing so. Let me ask if this procedure is according to Dominion law or purely arbitrary on the bank's part? Could same be sustained in a civil court? In England, railway law has been overruled by English law several times. I ask if bank law such as above, when contrary to express terms of note, is the same?

Do we not see the glaring need of some local medium of exchange, to convenience farmers during temporary periods without robbery? The co-operative bill would relieve, but even this is withheld. Thanks for Cockshutt exposure. Yours truly,

JOHN HOLMES.

Hurdman Lodge, Sask.

[Note.—Section 91 of the Bank Act, which governs the operations of all chartered banks in the Dominion, is as follows: "91.—The bank may stipulate for, take, reserve or exact any rate of interest or discount, not exceeding 7 per cent. per annum, and may receive and take in advance any such rate, but no higher rate of interest shall be recoverable by the bank."—Ed.]

THE RIGHTS OF MAN

Editor, Guide:—The noblest work ever written and the highest hopes of humanity are embodied in the preamble to the Declaration of Independence, 1776, as follows:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, and among these rights are the right to life, liberty and the pursuits of happiness."

But in declaring that all are created equal, they did not mean to say that all were equal in all respects, in size, color, weight, intellectual, moral or social powers, but that all are created equal "with certain inalienable rights." "Inalienable" rights are "natural rights," rights that we possess by virtue of our belonging to the human race, rights that we cannot sell, buy, or part with in any way. Then the declaration goes on to say how these rights are to be preserved and secured to us, as follows:

"And, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men deriving their first powers from the consent of the governed."

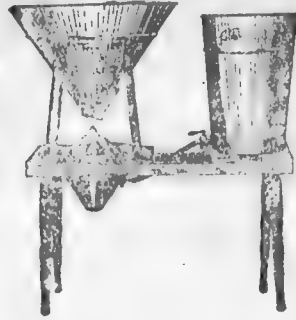
Here, we have some of our rights as human beings, enumerated, and we have pointed out in that very small document, the object of any or all governments, namely, to preserve our rights. Now, if all men are equally entitled to life, then they are equally entitled to that which sustains life, and that which sustains life and is the source of all life, is the earth, this planet on which we live, move and have our being. The earth includes the sun that shines on it, the rain that falls on it, the wind that blows over it, the timber limits on it, the seas, lakes, rivers, land, etc., in short the realm of Nature, the pact that God made. Now, if all are equally entitled to life, then all must be equally entitled to the use of the earth which sustains all life. All goods, merchandise, etc., in all towns and cities in the world, were produced from the earth originally. The earth is not wealth but is the source of wealth. All wealth is produced from earth by the application of human labor, and nothing is wealth that is not so produced. Now, if all are equally entitled to life, then all are joint owners of that which sustains life, and that is the earth. That is, governments are instituted among men to secure to all an equal interest in the earth, to make all joint owners of the goodness of Providence. "The earth hath He given to the children of men." Now God did not create rich and poor. He made only male and female and He gave them the earth for an inheritance. But we have reversed the divine law of "Earth for all," and the powers of government have been used, so that we have the earth owned by a few to enable them to eat their bread in the sweat of other people's faces. For proof of this, see the land deal scandals every now and then appearing in the public prints, how the government, the trustee of the people's heritage, makes it possible for a few friends to pocket thousands of dollars worth of crop worked for by others, in a single night. Land is used by the farmer to enable him to get a living. But there are hundreds of thousands of acres held by others for no other purpose but to enable them to get thousands of dollars that they do nothing for.

We sing, "Praise God from whom all Blessings Flow." That is, we praise Him for giving us the earth from which our labor secures all blessings. And then we allow this earth, this source of life, to be "owned" as if it were a cheese cake. Could anything be more absurd? Henry George pointed out how the government could secure to all an equal right to life by securing to all an equal right to the use of the earth. His method was, to untax labor and labor products as far as possible and collect by direct tax a ground rent from those who held title deeds to the earth. Of course, some title deeds to a single acre are worth a million dollars, and there are other title deeds that are worth only a few cents an acre. Land differs greatly in value. If you want to see the difference in the value of land and what makes the difference, consult the average speculator. He can give you valuable pointers on that subject.

Are we doing what we can to force our governments to secure to all an equal interest in the national estate, known as Canada? Or are we allowing Canada to be "owned" by a few rich people?

W. D. LAMB.

A Perfect Pickler at Last!



Hundreds of users have expressed themselves as above, and have every reason to do so. This is the only Self-operating Pickler on the market, and it is guaranteed to pickle any and every kind of grain. The capacity can be regulated as desired up to 135 bushels per hour. The weight of the grain falling on the little turbine which is situated in the lower hopper causes the turbine to revolve rapidly, while the liquid passes from the tank up through the pipe into the interior of the turbine, where it is forced out through small openings around the lower outer edge of the turbine, thoroughly spraying

the grain. In fact every kernel is thoroughly wet all over its entire surface. Once you see this Pickler in actual operation you will never use any other, whether you have a Pickler of another make on hand or not. With this Pickler one man can pickle enough in a few moments in the evening to keep himself sowing all the next day, and what is more can pickle every kernel thoroughly.

Call on your local dealer and ask him to show you this machine in actual operation. If he does not handle it, cut out and mail the attached coupon, upon receipt of which we shall mail you an illustrated circular and full information as to price, etc. DO IT TO-DAY!

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Kindly send me full particulars and prices for your Automatic Grain Pickler.

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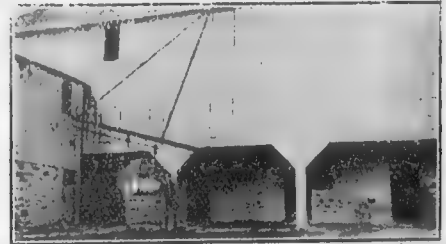
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WITH the BT Litter Carrier installed in your barn you do away with hard, disagreeable, tedious work. The BT Litter Carrier saves time, trouble and expense. It carries the manure from the gutters to the shed or pile in a fraction of the time it formerly took. No matter how many cows you have, or what it costs you with the pitchfork and wheelbarrow method to clean your barn, the BT Litter Carrier will save you half the expense.



ONE WAY TO INCREASE PROFITS

In any business the most important step towards increasing the profits is in a reduction of expense. Farming is a business, and the BT Litter Carrier, together with the whole BT Barn Equipment, is planned to increase farm profits by reducing stable expenses.

THE B T LITTER CARRIER

is so simple in its construction that there is nothing on it to get out of order. WE GUARANTEE our Carrier FOR FIVE YEARS. With no other carrier is such a guarantee given. In fact, most of the firms change their carrier every year, and they will have to keep on changing, for they simply cannot get around the patented points on the BT Carrier.

More BT Litter Carriers were sold in Canada last year than all other makes combined. Here are some of the reasons why:—

The BT Carrier has double purchase in lifting. It elevates easily. There are no worm gears to wear out. The Carrier is windlassed by a crank wheel. There is no noise or rattle as with a chain lift.

The bucket is made of 18-gauge galvanized steel—four gauges heavier than others.

The track is two inches in depth—the next deepest is only 1½ inches. It will carry a much heavier load than any other and is much easier to erect.

It costs no more than others.

There are many other reasons which you should know. Get our catalogue and learn them—it is free.

It will pay you to write us now. Fill out the coupon and mail it today. You will be surprised how cheaply you can put in a BT Litter Carrier.



BEATTY BROS.

FERGUS 20 ONTARIO

Kindly send me (free) your book on Litter Carriers and prices.

I will need about ft. of track, and expect to put in a

Litter Carrier about

Will you need any Steel Stalls or

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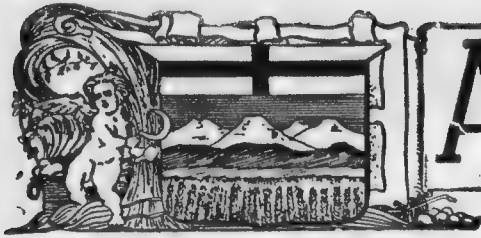
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BEATTY BROS., Fergus, Ont.

We also Manufacture Steel Stalls, Stanchions and Hay Tools



ALBERTA SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by Edward J. Fream, Secretary, Calgary, Alta.

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AS TO FENCES

I note an article in the Alberta section of The Guide entitled, "As to Fences."

As the facts are stated by your correspondent, I really fail to see how the lawyer or yourself can arrive at the conclusion you do.

In your quotation of the law on the subject, respecting liability of adjoining owners of line fences, it reads: "Whenever the owner . . . erects a line or boundary fence between such land and an adjoining parcel of land, the owner . . . of such adjoining parcel of land as he receives any advantage or benefit from such line or boundary fence by the enclosure of his land or any portion thereof or otherwise however, shall pay to the first mentioned owner or occupier a just proportion of the then value of such line or boundary fence, etc. . . ."

Now, our friend of the York Union put up a fence and maintained it for four years, and the adjoining property owner in no wise carried out the law by not paying his just proportion of cost and maintenance on his assuming the liability of doing so by taking the benefits from it. There is no mention in the ordinance that a line fence has to be a lawful fence, nor does the law stipulate that it is illegal to put up a fence that does not come up to the standard of a lawful fence, the only difference being that if animals break through on to your land no damages can be claimed unless they get through a legal fence. Therefore it is quite evident that the moment the adjacent land owner joined on to our friend's fence he laid himself liable to pay half the cost of erecting and maintaining, no matter whether it was a lawful fence (so called) or not.

There is no doubt our member has done his share of the fencing and if I was in his place I should not recognize any claim of the speculator, but claim from him half the cost of erecting and maintaining the fence he put up.

I think it is the duty of the executive of the U. F. A. to help him, if necessary, to fight the question. It is small things like this from bumptious and greedy speculators which cause so much annoyance to us farmers.

FRANCIS C. CLARE.
Edmonton, Alta.

AN APPRECIATION

With regard to the annual returns we are sending a few dollars extra in consideration of the good work the association is doing, also for the reason that we have not been up to time for the last few years as our union was a little doughy.

A. P. MOANS, Sec'y.
Roseland Union.

Many thanks, Roseland Union. Your donation is appreciated and we are looking forward to hearing that you are again actively assisting in the work.

At the last meeting of Nightingale Union a resolution was unanimously adopted placing on record the great appreciation of our members of the work done by the central association in their behalf. The hail insurance question was up for consideration, and a resolution was passed to the effect that we are in favor of compulsory hail insurance, with the proviso that the government alone handle the business, and that no private company be allowed to do business in the province. We are also in favor of a system of public owned elevators based upon the one now in force in Saskatchewan.

H. B. FRENCH, Sec'y.
Nightingale, Alta.

The last meeting of Moyerton Union was not as largely attended as usual owing to the fact that the majority of the members are busy marketing their grain. Up to a few days ago the roads were very poor, and now that they have improved all are taking advantage of the opportunity. The Direct Legislation petition has been largely signed, those refusing stating that they require further information on the subject. As the grain is badly frozen this year it is doubtful

whether we shall be able to send a delegate to the annual convention.

H. BENNER, Sec'y.
Vanesti, Alta.

Gleichen Union met on December 16. The first order of business was the discussion of circular No. 18 dealing with government elevators, and a resolution was adopted endorsing the actions of the central executive in recommending to the provincial government that they follow the plan of the Saskatchewan act in formulating an act for Alberta. The correspondence of the irrigation committee was read and unanimously approved.

The following resolution was adopted and will be submitted to the annual convention: "Whereas we are of the opinion that the present prices charged for lumber throughout Alberta are much higher than they would be if competition was not restricted by undue combinations; and whereas it is very evident that the resolutions passed at the last lumbermen's convention held in Calgary are intended to further restrict the production of lumber for the sole purpose of further advancing the prices and crushing out the competition of independent mills. Therefore be it resolved, that we instruct the central office to arrange to send a representative into the lumbering districts of Alberta and British Columbia with a view to locating independent mills with whom arrangements can be made to purchase their lumber in car lots at reasonable prices, and that arrangements be made whereby members can secure lumber from said mills by sending their orders to the central office with Calgary exchange attached for \$50.00 for each car ordered, the balance to be paid when the car arrives at its destination with sight draft attached to bill of lading. The central office shall retain from the \$50.00 remittance five per cent. of the purchase price of the shipment until they have been reimbursed for all expenses connected with the arrangements for the purchasing of the lumber and handling the orders, and thereafter the amounts to be fixed by the executive to cover the expense which may be necessary to handle that department." The mercantile and butcher business was then taken up and after being thoroughly discussed a list of subscriptions to stock was passed round and was universally signed by the members present for large amounts.

W. D. TREGO, Sec'y.
Gleichen, Alta.

Creighton Union is closing out the year with a membership of twenty, and on account of the lateness of the season our meetings have not been held very regularly lately, but the annual meeting is set for the first week in January, and from then on we will be heard from. The grain here is all more or less damaged by frost, a great deal of it grading only feed. Like other districts we have suffered very heavily on account of the car shortage and it has meant the loss of several thousand dollars to the farmers here. The elevator prices are very unsatisfactory, the difference between local prices and Winnipeg being twenty-one cents on commercial grades and twenty-five cents on lower grades, the freight to the lake terminals is fifteen cents per bushel.

GEORGE BENNETT, Sec'y.
Mannville, Alta.

The attendance at the last meeting of Brunetta Union was not very large owing to threshing operations. A discussion on Direct Legislation resulted in a resolution being adopted in its favor. We are trying to get the government to put down a test well in this district as it is a hard job to get water.

W. H. SMITH, Sec'y.
Brunetta, Alta.

Waverley Union are circulating the Direct Legislation petitions and getting many signatures. The members have also unanimously passed a resolution favoring same. We are struggling on the bridge

problem again. We have a bill for about \$55 for lumber, nails, etc., used in the reconstruction of our log bridge across the Battle River and this proves a big item for us to meet this winter. We are also trying to get a fund to send a delegate to Edmonton to secure some concessions from the government for a real bridge. Can the U. F. A. give us any assistance by having some one on hand to present our claims to the government in this matter.

J. P. SWAYNE, Sec'y.
Paradise Valley, Alta.

Certainly we will help you out. Send in all the particulars and we will see what we can do.—E. J. F.

Four new members joined Lafond Union at the last regular meeting, bringing the membership up to 31. Several more will join at an early date as they are just waiting to see how things will turn out. We would like to see the reports and constitutions printed in French, for ninety per cent. of the settlers in this part of the country are French and do not know English, and it is very awkward to have to translate all the circulars and petitions to them, which are never understood as they ought to be. It has been decided to retain all our present officers in office for another year.

C. B. LAFOND, Sec'y.
Lafond, Alta.

The fifth meeting of Hughenden Union was held in the school house on December 2, there being a good attendance of members. The rural municipality question was discussed and it was decided to send copies of the circular around among the members for perusal and at our next meeting it will be voted upon. The Direct Legislation petition was read and passed around for signature. The local improvement question will come up for discussion at our next meeting. A committee of three was appointed to arrange for a Christmas entertainment.

H. KENNEDY, Acting Sec'y.
Hughenden, Alta.

Bellcamp Union held their annual meeting on December 2 and elected the following officers for 1912: President, P. Hurley; vice-president, John Doull; directors, H. Mayfleet, H. McCourt, M. Alsagar, A. Duke and D. Christopher. Several matters of local interest were discussed and it was moved and carried that we petition the government that when herd law expires on November 1, 1912, that it do not come into force again until brought about by the rural municipalities. It was decided to have a meeting on co-operative buying on December 20, and have the adjoining locals present. The secretary was appointed a delegate to the annual convention.

A. M. CAMPBELL, Sec'y.
Bellcamp, Alta.

Cumberland Union have subscribed 405 hogs for the pork packing plant, which can be considered as very good for this district. Our last meeting was one of the most successful since the start of the union, there being an attendance of nearly 50, and the committee are to be congratulated on their efforts. We have already reported that we appointed a committee to provide something for each meeting during the winter. The first subject decided on was poultry raising vs. dairying, but unfortunately Mr. Thorne, who was to take up the subject of poultry raising, could not attend through sickness. But Mrs. J. McKay gave us a very interesting and instructive address on dairying, specially pointing out that the three main points to be considered were love of the occupation, economy and the absolute necessity of keeping account of the results. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded Mrs. McKay for her excellent address. We hope the result of these meetings will add to the interest and membership of our union.

JAS. BRASH, Sec'y.
Balermo, Alta.

The writer had an interesting organ-

ization trip in the neighborhood of Strathcona and Edmonton a few days ago, and found, as usual, the members of the U. F. A. full of enthusiasm and interest in the work being done. Reaching Strathcona on Monday afternoon, the writer was met by the energetic secretary of Strathcona Union, Mr. Rice Sheppard, and driven to his home on the outskirts of the city, where supper was supplied by Mrs. Sheppard. In the evening we, Mr. Sheppard and I, drove to Salisbury school house, where a splendid crowd of interested farmers awaited us and new local, under the name of West Salisbury No. 323, was organized. After the meeting I was taken in charge by Mr. F. H. Herbert and driven to his home for the night, and next morning driven to Edmonton for an afternoon meeting at the Exhibition Rooms. Although the attendance was not large the members were interested and the discussion which ensued was splendid. I regretted having to decline Mr. F. C. Clare's kind invitation to entertain me, for the opportunity to do business in Edmonton was too good, so we mutually agreed to take in this instance the will for the deed. That evening there was another good meeting in Belmont school house, and then the scene shifted back once more to Strathcona, where once more conducted by Mr. Sheppard, a meeting was held in the Rabbit Hills school house on Wednesday evening. The final meeting of the trip was at the annual meeting of Strathcona Union Thursday afternoon. This trip was a very pleasant and, I hope, profitable one, and I wish to take this opportunity of thanking my many friends in that district for their cordial greetings and the splendid assistance given throughout the trip.

E. J. F.

Chauvin Union held a meeting on December 2, when the subject of the Initiative and Referendum came up for consideration. It was moved and seconded and carried by a fair majority, that this branch express its disapproval of Direct Legislation for the reason that it would do away with responsible government. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: J. Murray, president; J. Semple, vice-president; A. S. Campbell, T. A. Cayford, H. Young, T. Armour, H. Strachan, A. V. Strachan, directors. The appointment of a secretary was left over to be dealt with by the directors. Four new members were added to the roll.

JAS. SEMPLE, Sec'y.
Chauvin, Alta.

The annual meeting of Cadogan Union resulted in the following officers being elected: President, John McCantney; vice-president, Herman Riedel; secretary-treasurer, R. C. George; Directors, Ole Hanson, J. H. Finley, F. Shipsey, F. Predigar, A. Jensen, W. Warburton. The Direct Legislation petitions are being largely signed, and besides this a resolution has been unanimously adopted by the union endorsing same.

R. C. GEORGE, Sec'y.
Cadogan, Alta.

The regular meeting of Strome Union was held on December 2, there being a good attendance of members. The secretary was instructed to notify all members of arrears of dues and collect same previous to the next meeting. The resolution regarding hail insurance presented by S. McCulloch was accepted and the secretary instructed to forward same to the general secretary for consideration by the unions.

WM. LINDSAY, Sec'y.
Strome, Alta.

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THREE THOUSAND EQUITY IN GOOD half section wheat land near Claresholm. Will exchange for stock or cash. Box 24, Claresholm, Alta. 28-6

SEED GRAIN, GRASSES, POTATOES, ETC., FOR SALE AND WANTED

MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SALE. THIS wheat was purchased from the experimental farm, Brandon, Man., and has since been grown on carefully followed land, the greatest of care being exercised in every way to maintain its purity. It took first prize and highest score of any wheat shown at the Neepawa seed grain fair, 1911. Write for sample and price. Reference: Bank of Commerce, Neepawa. Paul A. Homer, Neepawa, Man.

MAPLE GROVE FARM, ROSTHERN, SASK. PRESTON WHEAT FOR SALE.—GOOD Preston wheat for seed purposes, 95 per cent. pure; also hand selected, guaranteed pure; excellent strain, at reasonable prices. Apply to Seager Wheeler, Maple Grove Farm, Rosthern, Sask. 20-6

WANTED.—A QUANTITY OF ALASKA wheat for seed. Quote price and say quantity for sale. Montgomery Bros., Deloraine, Man.

WANTED.—PERFECTLY CLEAN SEED Full particulars and two pound samples to Manufacturers' Distributing Company. 481 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg, Man.

RED FYFE, CLEANED, 1st PRIZE IN standing field competition, \$1.25 per bushel, f.o.b. Moose Jaw, bags extra. F. B. Johnson, Lytham Farm, Moose Jaw, Sask. 20-6

FLAX FOR SALE.—1,500 BUSHELS CHOICE seed flax, grown on new breaking from carefully selected seed. Price and samples on application. W. A. Henderson, Loreburn, Sask. 28-6

SEED WHEAT.—RED AND WHITE FYFE. A limited quantity of red, guaranteed pure; prize winner at Colorado Springs. Sample and price on application. H. Mackintosh, Willow View Farm, Macleod, Alta. 23-6

FOR SALE.—MARQUIS WHEAT, 100 BUSHELS. Clean, pure, plump, strong stuff. Look into this now. Harris McFayden, Farm Seed Expert, Winnipeg.

MILLING OATS WANTED.—HIGHEST prices paid. Send sample. No delay. The Metcalfe Milling Co. Ltd., Portage la Prairie, Man.

FOR SALE.—PURE SELECTED PRESTON wheat, absolutely clean. Alfred Coles, Hawarden, Sask. 23-6

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WE SELL VETERAN SCRIP ON FARM Mortgage Security at cash prices. Give particulars and write for loan application. —Canada Loan & Realty Co., Ltd., Winnipeg.

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POPLAR PARK GRAIN AND STOCK FARM, Harding, Man.—We breed our show stock and show our breeding. For sale, Shorthorn bulls, Yorkshires, American bred B. Rock Cockerels, Choice B. Orpington, registered Red Fife wheat and unregistered, free from noxious weeds.—W. H. English, Harding, Man.

CLYDESDALES, YORKSHIRES AND B. P. Rocks—Three young stallions; several mares and fillies. Boars and sows from early spring litters, and a choice lot of cockerels, all for sale at reasonable prices. Shipping stations, Carman, Roland and Graham. Andrew Graham, Pomeroy, P.O., Man.

145 STALLIONS AND JACKS NOW ON SALE, 200 Belgian and Percheron mares; 80 stallions will arrive in January. Prices lower than any other man in America. Write for catalogs and sale dates. W. L. DeClerk, Cedar Rapids Jack and Stallion Importing Farm, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

SACRIFICE PRIZES.—SUPERIOR REGIS- tered stock Clydesdale Fillies and Colts fit for service; Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers; improved Yorkshire Pigs; dairy Cows.—J. Bousfield, Macgregor, Man.

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JOHN TEESSE, ABERNETHY, SASK.—Breeder of Ayrshires and Barred Rocks. Young males for sale.

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REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SWINE — Young stock for sale. — Steve Tomecko, Lipton, Sask.

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F. J. COLLYER, WELWYN, SASK., BREED- er Aberdeen Angus. Young stock for sale. 19-8

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SWINE. Young stock for sale.—J. McPherson, Wadena, Sask.

W. J. TREGILLUS, CALGARY, BREEDER and importer of Holstein Friesian Cattle.

PURE BRED DUROC JERSEY PIGS FOR sale. George H. Bates, Gilbert Plains, Man.

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BARRED ROCKS.—GRAND UTILITY Cockerels \$3 each, two for \$5; yearling hens and pullets, \$1.50 and \$2 each; exhibition cockerels priced on application. All are bred from my Man. P. Show winners. J. H. Clarke, Box 527, Virden, Man.

WANTED.—FRESH BUTTER AND EGGS. dressed poultry, pork, veal, mutton, potatoes, vegetables and baled hay in car lots. Address A. W. Taylor, 1510 Fifth St. W., Calgary. 5-11

BERKSHIRE SWINE AND BUFF ORPINGTON fowls; some fine cockerels on hand. Vivian T. N. Pellett, Cardfield, Semans. (G.T.P.) Sask.

EXTRA SELECTED PURE BRED P.R. Cockerels at \$2.00 each; S.O.B. Leghorns at \$1.50 each. P. L. Greiner, Lewisville, Alta. 20-6

VERY CHEAP FOR QUICK SALE IN order to make room. Buff Orpington Cockerels, \$1.50; Pullets, \$1.00; good laying strain. W. Golland, Breckenbury, Sask. 20-4

POULTRY FOR SALE.—PURE BRED SIN- gle comb Rhode Island Red. Some fine male birds. W. T. Miller, Portage la Prairie, R.R. No. 11, Man. 28-6

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ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS cockerels for sale. John Peterson, Wellwood, Man. 28-6

FARM BRED UTILITY BARRED ROCK Cockerels, \$2.50 to \$5.00 each. John Teese, Abernethy, Sask. 21-7

SITUATIONS VACANT AND WANTED

WANTED NOW FOR WESTERN TRADE, good men only to sell our well known lines of specialties in fruit, and ornamental trees, shrubs, seed potatoes, etc. Outfit free, exclusive territory, pay weekly, whole or part time engagement, special terms for fall or winter months. Write Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont.

WONDERFUL NEW INVENTION.—TEN tools in one. Sells on farm, ranch, in stores, offices, shops, shipping rooms, factories. Agents making \$10.00 a day and up. Investigate this. Write Manufacturers' Distributing Company, 482 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg.

ENGLISH FARM LABORERS WANT SITU- ations early spring. Farmers write immediately highest wages, date wanted. Councillor Rumsey, Shrewsbury, England. No fee. 21-12

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HORSE OWNERS.—HUNDREDS OF HORSES die every year with swamp fever. Symptoms: Always hungry, eat greedily, even more than healthy horses, and no matter how much you feed they are still poor. As a rule they perspire easily and driving or working they get weak in a few hours. By years of experience, I guarantee to cure said fever, or all money refunded. 50 cents per dose, or 12 doses for \$5.00. J. R. Booth, Raymore, Sask.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.—25 H.P. CASE plowing engine. Nearly new, guaranteed in perfect condition. Terms reasonable. Geo. Keilly, Regina, Sask. 23-6

QUANTITY OF WELL DRILLERS' SUP- plies cheap; new. For particulars, write T. Somerville, Hartney, Man. 23-18

OAKVILLE AND SALEM ASSOCIATIONS desire to purchase binder twine by carload. Send samples and prices. C. H. Burnell, Oakville, Man.

FARMERS AND GRAIN GROWERS' ASSO- ciations. Buy the best Lignite Coal direct from the Riverside Farmers' Mine, f.o.b. Roche Perce, \$2.25 per ton. J. F. Bulmer, Taylorton, Sask. 23-6

FENCE POSTS IN CARLOTS.—FOR PAR- ticulars and prices f.o.b. your station, write L. E. Griffiths, Malakwa, B.C. 17-6

NOTICE OF MEETING

LAUREA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION meets every second Saturday, 7 p.m., beginning June 17.—O. Jay, Sec.-Treasurer.

TAKE NOTICE

The seed grain freight tariff came into effect on January 1. Seed grain may now be shipped at half the regular freight charges. Much clean seed is needed in many parts of Manitoba. In the northern parts of Saskatchewan and Manitoba a lot of grain was frosted, and Alberta needs seed grain also. Those who have good reliable seed to sell should find a good market for it. Seed wheat will bring \$1.00 clear or more; barley, 80 cents to \$1.00; oats, 50 cents to 75 cents, and flax \$2.50 to \$3.00. In many cases better prices will be secured. A small ad. on this page will cost only a few cents, but will bring valuable returns. Those who have good seed to sell should send along their ads. promptly.

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Minneapolis Sample Market

Continued from Page 7

Careful attention is also given to the grade. It will be remembered that the state grain inspection department draws a sample the same as the bureau sample is taken from the car, but not at the same time, as the state department will not permit the bureau sampler to be in the car at the time when the state sampler is drawing his sample. The bureau samplers are authorized by the railway and warehouse commission to break the seals and to re-seal cars, so that they can go either before or after the state samplers.

The state samples arrive at the inspector's office early in the morning, and are graded as rapidly as possible. These grade certificates are distributed at once to the firms to which the cars are consigned, and usually about 11 o'clock in the morning, or sometimes before, they arrive on the trading floor. The grade of each sample is then marked on the card in each sample pan and is used as a guide in buying and selling.

Appeals Promptly Settled

As practically every man on the sample market is an expert, he can decide very closely as to what the grade of any sample should be. If, then, when the state inspection certificate of grade is received it is not satisfactory, an appeal can be made immediately.

There is a board of appeal in session constantly from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. every market day. Boards of appeal consist of six grain experts—three at Duluth and three at Minneapolis. These boards are appointed by the governor and are separate and distinct from the grain inspection department in every way, other than that their expenses are paid from the grain inspection fund.

When an appeal is made against a grade given by the state inspectors, it is at once sent to the board of appeal. If a new sample is desired by the party making the appeal, it is stated so on the application, and, as the car is then in the Minneapolis yards, the sample can be secured immediately. Ordinarily, however, a new sample is not requested, unless in case of dockage, and the board of appeal is only required to give a decision upon the grade of the sample that was secured by the state inspection department. If the appeal is sustained, there is no charge, but if it is not sustained, there is a charge of one dollar. The most of the appeals are made on wheat, and there are practically none on barley as the latter varies so much in grading and its value must be judged almost entirely by sample.

Another Check

In addition to the other checking systems above, the chamber of commerce five years ago established the office of "official sampler." The duties of this office are discharged by an expert grain inspector of long experience. He has no connection whatever with the state inspection department, but is the employee of the chamber of commerce. His duty is to assist in adjusting disputes between members of the chamber of commerce. For instance, when a car of grain is sold on the sample market the purchaser takes one-half of the sample to check the car of grain when it arrives at the mill or elevator, and if the car is not up to the sample, he then appeals to the "official sampler," who secures a new sample from the car and compares it with the sample upon which the sale was made. The decision of the "official sampler" is final.

Mixing a Necessity

As there is a very large milling industry—in fact, the largest on the continent—in Minneapolis, and also large terminal elevators, the greater part of the grain shipped to Minneapolis is delivered at the mills or terminal elevators locally and weights are taken at the elevators. Grain dealers buying on the sample market are allowed to lease bins in the terminal elevators and mix the grain which they have then purchased. There is no complaint made in regard to mixing thus because the intrinsic value of the grain has been received according to sample, and it becomes the

private property of the purchaser afterwards. No one is injured by having the grain mixed under these circumstances. All grain leaving the elevators is graded by the state inspection department as at Fort William, but no discrimination is made in the certificates issued as to whether the grain has been mixed or not.

In discussing this matter of mixing, F. W. Eva, chief grain inspector for the state, said: "Should the Winnipeg market decide to make a sample market they certainly will have to permit the mixing of grain in elevators; the two go together. The intermingling or mixing of grain of different grades, resulting in improving of low grades to a higher grade, is considered by all grain men and handlers as legitimate a business as the improving or mixing of any article in any other line of business. Years ago the condition existed in Duluth, where we had nothing but public elevators, and for this reason, with the exception of a very small quantity of off grade wheat which was bought by one or two small local flour mills, all wheat that graded below No. 2 (and even that grade could only be sold in limited quantities) had to find a market elsewhere. Shippers were notified not to ship their low grades to Duluth but to Minneapolis or some other market where it could be disposed of to better advantage on account of the mixing privilege. The mixing of wheat does not injure the producer, but as a matter of fact, is a benefit, as is well known by all conversant with the grain business. It increases the number of buyers, creates competition and results in a premium above the price of the regular grade for the choice lots of cars in each grade. No prominent market in the United States is without these facilities."

Of course it must be borne in mind that Mr. Eva was not referring to the kind of mixing that has been carried on in terminals at the Canadian lake front. He was referring only to grain that had been purchased on the sample market and was the private property of the purchaser. No one pretends that the kind of mixing done at Fort William was of benefit to any but the manipulators, and it was not their own grain that was mixed.

There is very little delay of cars in connection with the sample market. The law provides that each car must remain in the Minneapolis yards until four o'clock in the afternoon of the day it is graded without charge. In case the purchasers are not able to make disposition of the car by that time, they are charged one dollar per day demurrage.

Every person connected with the grain trade in Minneapolis is well pleased with the system in operation there, and they consider that it affords the widest possible competition and thus gives the producer full value for his grain.

Millers Will Oppose

In discussing the market situation with a number of experts at Minneapolis, they stated that they were of the opinion that a sample market could be made operative in Winnipeg. Alterations would be necessitated to meet with conditions in Canada. The establishment of a sample market in Winnipeg it was felt would probably bring about the erection of terminals in Winnipeg, and would encourage the establishment of a large milling industry in the same place, or in the vicinity. The consensus of opinion was that the Canadian grading system was a good one, and, working in conjunction with a sample market, that it would be found to be satisfactory. Several expressed themselves as of the opinion that the big flour milling concerns at Liverpool and Leith would be the strongest opponents of the establishment of a sample market, because it would compel these firms to pay more nearly the milling values for the wheat which they purchase. It was pointed out that these milling firms would favor the present grading system because it is very secure and assures the millers that by buying on grade they will get a much better sample of wheat for the same money than they would by buying on sample.

In regard to the mixing of grain in the terminals, which has been a question of so much discussion in Western



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre. Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price, \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

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References
Grain Growers' Guide—Bank of Toronto
A. G. E. LOWMAN
29 Lillian Street, Norwood

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Having large orders to fill and considering the advance in market prices, we are now paying from 20 to 25 per cent. above the quotations given in our November price list for Raccoon, Skunk and Rats. Ship your furs to us and get the full benefit of the advance.

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Canada, there were no two opinions expressed. The mixing that has been carried on in the terminal elevators in Fort William was condemned as utterly dishonest and detrimental to the interests of the grain trade. One prominent grain dealer in Minneapolis said that if he were allowed to mix grain as it was done at Fort William, that he could easily make \$1,000 a day by so doing. No elevator operators are permitted to mix grain stored in their house, but every purchaser is allowed to mix grain that he purchases on the sample market, because he has already given full value for it and there is no chance of corruption or graft in this connection.

The practice of mixing grain which must of necessity accompany the operation of a sample market, requires a large amount of elevator accommodation. The grain has to be lotted into as many different lots as there are differences in quality, so as to get as even a blend as possible. For this reason, if a sample market becomes operative in Winnipeg, there will need to be a greatly increased terminal elevator accommodation.

Honesty the Aim

The desire generally expressed was that honesty should cover all the dealings of the members of the chamber of commerce. Where this principle is departed from, the offender is punished summarily. A board of arbitration and a board of appeals are elected annually, to which boards all disputes between members, arising by virtue of membership, may be referred. They are first referred to the board of arbitration, and, if the losing party so desires, an appeal can be taken to the board of appeals, whose decision is final. In addition, persons who are not members of the chamber of commerce may place any dispute which they may have with a member of the chamber of commerce before the board of arbitration, and the members of the chamber are practically required to arbitrate with non-members in transactions arising by virtue of membership. A member refusing to arbitrate with a non-member would be disciplined by the directors for such a refusal.

Some years ago the operations of big "bucket shop" concerns created quite a sensation in Minneapolis, but the railway and warehouse commission, and also the chamber of commerce, took prompt action and the result was that the offenders were soon put out of the business and found the Minnesota climate unsuitable to their health. They immediately emigrated to Winnipeg and began operations there, where they flourished for a short time. However, the officers of the law were soon on their trail and they were also induced to leave Manitoba for Manitoba's good.

Millers Fought Sample Market

Back in the early eighties the sample market system was established in Minnesota. Prior to that time there was a grading system. The strongest organization in Minnesota was the Minneapolis Millers' association, who were very strong supporters of the grading system because it gave them the great benefits which the Manitoba system now affords to the Canadian millers. They were allowed to flourish and conduct things in their own way for a number of years, until the other grain firms joined together and established the chamber of commerce. It soon grew to very large proportions and established a sample market. The growth of the sample market undermined the Millers' Association and they soon went out of business as a controlling factor in the grain trade.

Other Points of Interest

Some other points of interest noted were as follows:

There is some trouble experienced at Minnesota with cars from the country consigned to the shipper's own advice. These are generally from farmers' elevator companies who sometimes neglect to send instructions, and cases were mentioned where cars remained in the yards for as long as 15 days with one dollar a day demurrage charge. It is considered better to consign to some grain firm unless the shipper has an

office in the city. To be absolutely sure of getting right treatment, the shipper should not only consign his grain to the grain firm, but also at the same time write to the official sampler of the chamber of commerce, who will secure a sample of the car when it arrives. It will then be possible to check up the consignee in case there is any doubt as to the returns received for the cars.

A great deal of business is done in Minneapolis on "sales to arrive." These are where samples are sent in from the country to be sold for future delivery. Farmers have found it advantageous to make their sales in this way during threshing time as it assists them financially and allows them to take advantage of a favorable market.

An institution of great value, not only to the grain trade in Minnesota, but also to the other business interests is the Traffic Association, with an office in the chamber of commerce. This is composed of practically all the business interests of the state, and its business is to see that Minnesota business firms

get a reasonable freight rate in and out of Minneapolis. This is one reason why freight rates are much lower than in Canada.

It was quite evident from the best advice to be received in Minneapolis that the sample market cannot be created by statute. The only thing that can be done in the matter by law is to make the conditions favorable, and the sample market will follow promptly. These conditions will include:

1. Sampling of cars at divisional points outside of Winnipeg.
2. Increased terminal elevator accommodation.
3. Permission to special bin and mix grain purchased on the sample market.
4. A prompt and efficient system of handling appeals against the grade given by the government inspector.

—G. F. CHIPMAN.

DE LAVAL Cream Separators

For 34 Years the
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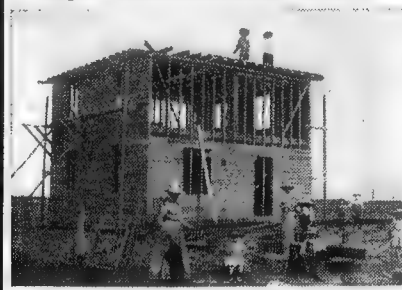
Sugar Cane at Santa Rosa in November.



Oranges at Santa Rosa—November.



A Beautiful Winter Home—Santa Rosa.



A New Settler and Their New Home.

SANTA ROSA FLORIDA



C. E. Cessna's New Barn, Horses, Etc.

The Garden Spot of the World

THE opportunities at Santa Rosa, Fla., for the industrious man, with some capital, are practically unlimited. Nature has done so much that very little is left for the settler after he has once gotten his land in shape. The soil is a deep, rich, black, sandy loam—something very exceptional for Florida. We will send you, together with our literature, a sample of this soil. You may have heard that Florida is all white sand but we want to convince you, without it costing you a penny, that there is at least some first-class soil and it is found at Santa Rosa.

At Santa Rosa you have plenty of rainfall twelve months in the year. Irrigation is unheard of. Crop failures almost unknown. Better than irrigated land and at about one-tenth the cost. You can easily raise two and three crops each year on the same ground. These crops will net you from \$100 to \$500 profit per acre each year, according to the crops you raise. The finest and highest priced oranges of Florida can be raised on this land, and a producing orange grove is worth from \$1,000 to \$3,000 per acre. It costs about \$100 an acre to plant them—figure the profits yourself. Grapefruit, figs, pears, peaches, plums, grapes, and all kinds of berries and semi-tropical fruits produce abundantly. You can also raise enormous crops of corn (sweet and field), oats, hay, clover, sweet and Irish potatoes, sugar cane, celery, tomatoes, lettuce, cabbage, radishes, turnips, and all kinds of early and profitable vegetables. Not a better place in America for raising and fattening all kinds of live stock. Grass for pasture the year round. Don't have to stable and dry-feed six months in the year.

The climate at Santa Rosa is one of the finest in the United States—no exceptions. No sunstrokes in summer—no frostbites in winter. An ideal place the year round. No better place for Rheumatism and Bronchial Troubles. Fine boating, fishing, bathing, and hunting. Salt water on two sides. Lumber for building very reasonable. Good stores, church and school. A fine settlement of good northern and Canadian people. No negroes.

READ WHAT THESE MEN SAY:

Mr. C. D. Mayer, Wakeny, Kans., who owns 160 acres of our land, and who farms over 500 acres in Kansas says: "The land is worth \$100 per acre as soon as it is cleared." I liked it so much I couldn't help myself and bought 160 acres."

Mr. W. G. Snell, Dent, Minn., who traveled through Dakota, Southern Alberta, Canada, Oregon, Montana, and Idaho writes: "I was surprised to find such land in Florida. I thought the climate perfect and made up my mind I had found the place I looked so long for. I bought land and intend making Santa Rosa my home."

J. W. Haworth, Santa Rosa, Fla., (previously of Innisfail, Alta., Canada) says: "The climate is better than California. In February we had new vegetables, new potatoes, turnips, green peas, lettuce, and radishes."

Karl Seydel, Santa Rosa, writes: "I would not sell my land for \$100 per acre."

E. O. Sigmund, 1813 Holly St., Kansas City, Mo., states: "In my opinion, Santa Rosa has a great future, especially for Germans."

G. H. Goldsmith, Tamora, Nebr., writes: "Everything essential to the making of a truly great country is present there already and the soil cannot be surpassed anywhere."

We could quote from dozens of such letters but we want you to send for our beautifully illustrated literature telling all about this wonderful land of sunshine, flowers and opportunity. We send this absolutely free, postage prepaid, also a liberal sample of soil. Send the coupon today.

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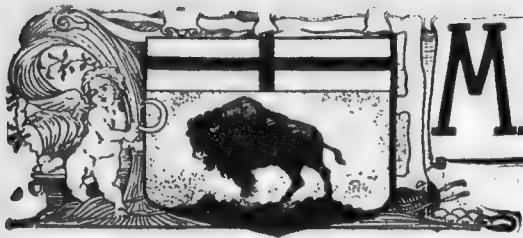
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MANITOBA SECTION

This section of The Guide is conducted for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by E. C. Henders, President

MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

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President:
R. C. Henders - Oulross
Vice-President:
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Peter Wright, Myrtle; R. M. Wilson, Marringhurst; D. D. McArthur, Lauder; C. Burdette, Foxwarren; B. H. Bewell, Rosser; R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains.

Official Circular

A committee was appointed at the last annual convention of the Grain Growers' Association of which Mr. Frank Simpson, of Shoal Lake, was chairman. Mr. Simpson has given notice of motion that he will move the following amendments to the constitution at the annual meeting to be held in Brandon, January 24, 25 and 26. The proposed amendments to be sent to all the branches for their consideration and it is suggested by the board of directors that after full discussion of the proposed amendments that any branch should take an opportunity of suggesting any other amendments that they would consider advisable to be made to the constitution.

It is very desirable that the constitution should be made as full and complete as possible so as to meet the changed conditions and the advanced movement of the Grain Growers' Association. In addition to the suggestions as to the amendments to the constitution it is recommended that the branches take into consideration methods of organizing that would meet present and future requirements of the association.

Have all suggestions sent in to the Central Association Secretary as soon as possible so that they could be tabulated and printed and submitted to the other branches for their consideration before the annual convention.

Proposed Amendments to the Constitution

That Section 2 be amended by adding the following sub-sections—
(d)—To establish libraries, literary societies, reading rooms, arrange lectures and to further extend the knowledge of the members and their families along social and economic lines with a view of elevating the standard of living in rural communities.

(e)—To encourage members to provide suitable halls or meeting places and properly equip and furnish the same for the social and educational benefit of the members.

(f)—To foster and encourage the co-operative method of distribution of farm products and the supplying of staple commodities for its members.

That Section 5 be amended by adding the following words to the end thereof—"Who shall hold office until their successors have been duly elected."

Provided: (Except in some cases of temporary appointments such as acting on commissions) the acceptance by any officer of the association of any office from the provincial or Dominion government or any corporation other than organization of farmers shall constitute the resignation of such officer, provided that this shall not disqualify any postmaster whose salary is less than \$100 per year.

That Section 8 be amended by striking out the words "held during the month of January" in the second line thereof, and substituting the words "each year at such time as is decided on by the board of directors," and adding the word "previous" before the word "annual" in the third line.

That Section 10 shall be repealed and the following substituted therefor:

(a)—Ten or more persons who are eligible to become members of the Grain Growers' Association may form themselves into a sub-association by calling a meeting, electing a chairman and secretary pro tem, paying their annual fees to the secretary pro tem, and electing officers.

(b)—Farmers and any others who are in sympathy with the aims and purposes of this association and who agree to co-operate with the said association to attain the said aims and purposes, may become members by the payment of an annual fee of not less than \$1.00 and that farmers' wives, sons, and daughters over the age of 16 who make their home on their parent's farm may be associate members without fee.

Provided: No person who owns or operates an elevator (other than a farmers' elevator) or is a member of any Grain

Dealers' Association, Grain Exchange, or an elevator owned and operated by the government, or has shares in any elevator (other than a farmers' elevator) or is a dealer in grain, or in the employ of a dealer in grain shall be eligible for membership in the association.

N.B. Nothing herein stated shall affect the status of a member or employee of the Grain Growers' Grain Company.

That Section 14 be amended by the striking out of the words in the last line thereof "any delegates shall be entitled to vote by proxy."

That Section 15 be repealed and the following substituted—

(a)—Sub-associations shall hold quarterly meetings and oftener at the discretion of the local executive.

(b)—It shall be the duty of the president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer of each sub-association in addition to the ordinary duties of such officers to arrange programs for each meeting, either by themselves, or by a committee appointed for that purpose.

(c)—Nothing in this section shall interfere with the rights of the secretary and president to call meetings at their discretion.

That Section 19 be amended by adding thereto these words after the third line, "He shall keep the books of his office in accordance with the instructions of the board of directors."

That Section 27 be repealed and the following substituted:

"The board of directors shall have the power to fill any vacancies on the board or in any offices by appointment, such appointee shall hold office until the next annual meeting unless removed for cause."

That Section 29 be repealed and the following substituted:

"Any officer or any committee appointed by the board of directors, the executive or by the association at its annual meeting for a special purpose, will conduct all correspondence necessary in the discharge of the duties assigned them, and will exercise due diligence toward the proper discharge of such assigned duties in accordance with the constitution and the by-laws of this association."

That Section 30 be amended by striking out the words "to each president and" in the fifth line thereof.

That Section 31 be amended by adding the words "Excepting in the case of emergency meetings," after the word "meeting" in the first line thereof.

Duties of the Board of Directors of Central Association

32. (a1)—The board of directors shall hold their first meeting immediately at the close of the annual convention and shall appoint a secretary-treasurer who will continue in his office until his successor is appointed and fix his remuneration. They shall hold at least three other meetings thereafter and shall meet at any time called by the secretary on authority of the president or any three of the directors, at date fixed by themselves.

(2)—The board of directors shall have the power to designate the manner of keeping the books, records and accounts of the association. It shall be their duty to see that the books and accounts shall be kept in a proper manner, requiring a statement showing receipts and expenditures and a balance sheet at each of their regular meetings. At the end of each fiscal year they shall cause to be prepared a full and complete statement, showing the receipts and expenditures throughout the year.

(3)—The board of directors shall provide a good and sufficient bond in a reliable security company for all officers and employees whose duty it is to handle the money of the association.

(4)—The board of directors may appoint an attorney and such agents or other representatives and employ such persons as may be necessary to properly conduct the business of the

association, but all such appointments shall be subject to the pleasure of the board as to the time of employment, and the board shall fix the compensation of officers not otherwise provided for.

(5)—The board of directors shall have the power to remove any officers, agents or employees at any time for misconduct in office, incompetency or dishonesty.

Provided that the accused has the right to be heard at a trial before all elected officers.

(6)—Special meetings may be called by the president or three directors, five days' notice having been given to each member, said notice to designate the purpose, time and place of holding such meeting.

(7)—Five members of the board of directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

General Provisions

(1)—Each sub-association shall remit to the secretary of the central association 50 cents for each qualified member who has paid his annual dues, for the use of the central association.

(2)—It shall be the duty of the secretary of the sub-association to remit quarterly to the secretary of the central association, for the annual dues collected. It shall be the duty of the auditor of the sub-association on completion of his annual audit of the books of the association, to report to the general secretary the number of members who have paid their dues and if the dues have been properly reported to the said general secretary.

(3)—It shall be the duty of the secretary of each sub-association to prepare an annual statement and supply all information asked for on blank statements furnished by the general secretary within one week of the close of the fiscal year.

(4)—It shall be the duty of the secretary of each association to furnish a general secretary, or any other officer of the central association, with information asked for in the interest of the association and to complete and return to him any blank forms sent to the said secretary of the association for the purpose of securing such information.

(5)—All elected or appointed officers of the association shall be chosen from members who are not in arrears in their dues and are bona-fide farmers.

N.B.—A bona-fide farmer shall be taken to mean, one who derives his principal sustenance from his farm.

APPEAL TO WAREHOUSE COMMISSIONER

The Angusville Grain Growers' Association has forwarded the following letter to the warehouse commissioner:—
C. C. Castle, Esq.,
Warehouse Commissioner,
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sir:—At a meeting of the Angusville Grain Growers' Association held on December 15, the following resolution was passed:

Whereas, there are large quantities of wet grain at this point.

Whereas, only 25 cars have yet been supplied.

Whereas, there are at present 40 names on the car book, all of whom will require from two to five cars.

Therefore, be it resolved that we, the members of the Angusville Grain Growers' Association, request that you try and secure a larger supply of cars to remove the grain from this point, or great loss will result from this grain being left on the farmers' hands.

J. W. BELL, President.

I see by the papers that the Conservatives of Alberta are arranging to ask the government for something like reciprocity in cattle. With the present discouraging conditions I think it would be in order for grain growers to press upon the new government the crying necessity for a better market for grain. We know the politicians well enough to believe that pre-election promises to the "interests" may be modified under changed circumstances. The bad harvest was not expected by anybody. Perhaps

it may be necessary to get this concession through bargaining with the "interests." In this, or any case, it might be necessary for us to represent our strength. They may discount our voting power, but will listen when we talk about our buying power. A recent writer in The Guide suggested that we boycott the Canadian interests that were bound to dictate to us where we should sell, as well as where we should buy. I won't go that far yet, but think it a question worthy of discussion. If it is war we must fight the best we can, this will be by voting "early and often" in our buying. I think we should first call a conference with the government and their bosses, the interests, and state the urgency of our case. I don't care whether relief comes through Borden or Laurier. There is no time for farmers to be hidebound under present conditions.

J. BOUSFIELD.

MacGregor, Man.

I entirely agree with R. M. Wilson's letter, re organization. Our Grain Growers' meetings throughout the province have no doubt been neglected owing to the political blizzard and the lateness of the harvest season, which is now pretty well past. While I was not able to attend the second meeting of the directors held this fall, still I can fully endorse all that was done at that meeting. While Canada as a whole has seen fit to vote down reciprocity and we have no promise of relief of duty on agricultural implements, it should not be ours to fold our arms and do nothing, but we should unite our forces to more earnest effort to obtain that which we believe to be our right and show our present premier that we are looking for the pledges that he made to be fulfilled, and the West will not be satisfied until the platform as a whole be granted us.

I would urge all Grain Growers' Associations that have not done so to call their annual meeting and plan a good winter campaign, especially the part that as a director I represent. If I can be of any assistance to any of these associations I will be glad to attend any meeting and give what help I can.

Hoping to see the largest Grain Growers' convention yet held in Brandon.

Yours sincerely,
C. BURDETTE

Foxwarren, Man.

At the annual meeting of the Cartwright branch of the Grain Growers' Association the following resolution was passed:—

"Resolved, that we, the members of the Cartwright Association, strongly recommend that our executive urge upon the Dominion to increase the preference granted in the customs tariff from Great Britain to Canada immediately to 50% of the general tariff as demanded by the delegation represented at Ottawa last year. (2) That the executive press for the duty to be removed from machinery and farm implements coming into Canada and urge strongly for the building of the Hudson Bay railroad."

It was also strongly urged that delegation be sent to Ottawa this winter twice as large as the one sent last winter.

Mr. W. H. Lovie, of the Holland branch of the Grain Growers' Association, writes, "We need reciprocity and need it badly, but I am afraid that it is a thing of the past, for we have a high tariff government in power. We need the Hudson's Bay railroad with lots of rolling stock on it. Although at Holland we have not suffered at all there are places a short distance from here on the C. N. R. where they are suffering

CORRUGATED IRON

"All corrugated looks alike to me," says the novice. "Looks alike, yes," replies the experienced builder, "but what a difference in quality!" The contents of most buildings with corrugated iron roofing or siding are exceptionally valuable—factories, barns, warehouses, elevators, etc. Only the best is good enough for such structures—Metallic Roofing Co.'s Corrugated Iron. Absolutely free from defects—made from very finest sheets. Each sheet is accurately squared, and the corrugations pressed one at a time—not rolled—giving an exact fit without waste. Any desired size or gauge—galvanized or painted—straight or curved. Send us your specifications.

N.B.—Insure the safety of your grain. A Metallic Portable Corrugated Granary protects against loss by lightning, fire and vermin—rats, mice, etc. Write us to-day for information. Also ask us to mail you our new illustrated catalogue, No. 70.

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Past and Present

Continued from Page 11

ness of agriculture would become a coveted desire of the multitudes that are now trying to escape from it; because of the bettered conditions brought about by brain power, grown and trained on the farm being applied to the problems of rural life, as the base on which all our social and national structure stands.

But I well know this picture is not a present realization. To give my children a high school education I had to send them to the city; about a dozen of nearby neighbors did likewise. Then one moved to the city and built a house that he might have his children at home; then another followed, then another, until the ten had gone, and almost a whole street in the city is now built of fine farmers' homes, that should have been

placed in one farming district from whence the money was taken to erect them.

District Robbed

The country is being robbed, robbed of its men, women and children, its best young life, yea, and much of its good old life. And the district I had looked to become ideal is fast becoming a drifting, howling desert, left to hazard and chance. This surely is not as it ought to be.

But of course, my fifty years have not yet gone by, and our provincial government is now hard at work on this matter. And though reciprocity did not pass, the Dominion government also declare they will shape their policy so as to place agriculture in a position of pre-eminence.

But it will take all the efforts of the people on the land in assistance to overcome the combined forces that tend to draw towards the cities. Natural instinct

to congregate, economic law, legislative enactments, draw like a magnet and tend to make the city a more congenial place to live in; but it is like a weed, it is tenacious, grows easy.

That which is best takes some trouble to develop, and for the sake of our national life, better conditions for rural life must be developed. Salvation for the city must be found in the country. Ye are the salt of the earth, the unfinished task of the ages is your task. The saving salt is in you, work out your own salvation.

A better day is coming, a morning promised long.

When girded right with holy might men will overthrow the wrong;

When men of thought will hasten to the country's cry and vote;

For on the land brave men must stand; and Equity rule the state.

FARMERS' CONVENTION WEEK

The Farmers' Annual Short Course, together with the Home Economics Short Course and Convention, the Agricultural Societies' Convention, and the Provincial Seed Grain Exhibition will be conducted simultaneously again this year at Manitoba Agricultural College, commencing on Monday evening, February 12, and continuing throughout the week. A very full program is being prepared, an outline of which will be ready for publication in a few days. This year's short courses and conventions give promise of being even stronger and better than they have been in the past, thus insuring a very profitable week to everyone interested in agriculture who may have the privilege of attending.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

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THE success of the Claims Bureau is a splendid example of modern efficiency applied to the adjustment of Railroad Loss, Damage and Delayed Claims for Grain and Live Stock.

Mr. Farmer: That last car of grain you shipped was short a good many bushels of grain, according to your record.

Did you ever receive the full value for that car? Or has the transportation company told you that the car was delivered at destination in good order, and all grain loaded was delivered?

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tunity of proving the efficiency and the easy adjustment that follows.

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Farm Problems

Any reader of The Guide who wishes an answer to any problem on the farm can have them answered in this column. These questions are valuable to all farmers, and should assist them to a more profitable return for their labors. All questions are answered without charge. Answers by the Correspondence School of Scientific Farming, Winnipeg.

FEEDING VALUE OF SEEDS

E. W. M., Rapid City, Man.—Will you please tell me through the columns of The Guide if there is any feeding value for stock and hogs in boiled seeds comprising chiefly of buckwheat, lamb's quarters, mustard and cockle? Is there any danger in feeding these seeds to stock?

Answer.—There is really no very great feeding value in these seeds. Experiments have been performed with feeds such as you mentioned at Brandon and other Experimental Farms and the results have shown that, while cattle and hogs will eat it to a certain extent, yet they always go off on their feed if they are given any considerable amount of this mixture. Hogs appear to make by far the best results when fed with feed such as the above. Cattle do not care much for it and while they will eat a certain quantity, will not do well unless other grain is fed with it. Cockle in large quantities is considered very poisonous, and cases are known where death of stock has occurred after feeding a mixture in which there was a large percentage of cockle seeds. Poultry are perhaps the most susceptible to injury from cockle, in fact a very small amount will poison a chicken a few hours after eating. It would, therefore, be advisable for you to use grain with cockle seed in with discretion.

ANALYSING THE SOIL

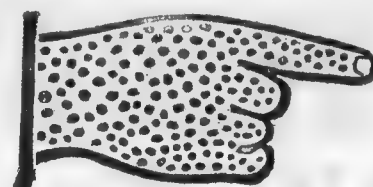
F. T., Mill Creek, Man.—Would you give me some information on the proper method of obtaining an analysis for several samples of soil taken from different parts of the farm? Where could I obtain an analysis? How should the sample be taken? How packed and shipped? What would be the probable cost for an analysis for sodium carbonate and sodium sulphate, the amount of lime present and the proportion of the chief elements as nitrogen, potash and phosphorous?

Answer.—The best way in which to get an analysis made is to get it done at one of the Government Agricultural Institutions. Most of the work is done at the present time at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, where it will be done free of charge. In choosing your soil, all surface accumulations of decayed leaves, etc., should be removed and the soils of uniform thickness, from the surface to the desired depth should be taken. To eliminate varieties in soil select samples from five or six places in the field and remove several pounds of soil taken up to the depth of six inches, or to the change between the surface and the sub-soil, in cases where such change occurs between the depth of six and twelve inches. In no case is a sample to be taken to a greater depth. A separate sample below the depth of twelve inches is to be taken if required. If the surface soil extends to a depth of less than six inches, a separate sample of the surface should be taken besides the one to the depth of six inches. Your samples, which should amount to from four to five pounds, could then be placed in a bag, such as a small flour bag, or any that is closely woven and strong. The sample could then be shipped by express to the place where the analysis was to be done.

HARVESTING ROOTS

A. K., Souris, Man.—Would you mind telling me through the columns of your valuable paper the best method to harvest mangles and sugar beets, and the easiest way of topping same? I have had some serious discussions on this subject and would like to have your advice.

Ans.—Mangles and sugar beets should be pulled as soon as possible after they are ripe in the fall as they are liable to be injured by frost. The best method that can be recommended is to pull by hand and to break the tops off by twisting. The mangle or beet should be grasped by the top and pulled out of the ground, then a sudden jerk should be given and the tops will break right off. This is better than cutting off the tops as the root will bleed and be more subject to be injured by frost. The use of the plow cannot be recommended in digging mangles and beets as it does not give as good results as hand pulling. The plow is used more for carrots and smaller deeper rooted root crops.



COUNT THE DOTS

\$100.

GIVEN AWAY

TO THE PERSONS COUNTING THE DOTS IN THIS HAND, and many other prizes according to the Simple Conditions of the Contest (which will be sent).

This is a chance for clever persons to WIN CASH and other PRIZES with a little effort. COUNT THE DOTS IN THE HAND and write the number that you count on a sheet of paper or post card and mail to us and we will let you know at once if you are a winner. AN EXTRA PRIZE of \$10.00 will be given for the nearest correct count.

MENTION
THIS PAPER

DOMINION PREMIUM CO.,
214 St. James Street, - Montreal, P. C.

WINNIPEG BUYS AMERICAN CEMENT

The public agitation against the alleged "combine" prices of the Canada Cement company, commonly known as the "Cement Merger," and the investigation made by the city council at the primary instigation of Mayor-Elect Waugh into the whole question of cement prices and supply has borne its first fruit. On Friday the board of control formally accepted the tender of the Lehigh Portland Cement Co., of Chicago, for 25,000 barrels of cement to be delivered as required for city work during 1912. The tender of the Lehigh company, the lowest of five submitted, will give Winnipeg its cement supply for this year at a net price of 60 cents per 100 pounds laid down in Winnipeg, the company paying the duty of 12½ cents per 100 pounds. This means a saving of 14 cents per barrel of 350 pounds on the price paid during the past year to the Canada Cement company for Canadian cement supplied through W. F. Lee, who is the agent of the Canadian cement merger in city business, and who was the only Canadian to tender.

The actual price which the city will pay the Lehigh Portland Cement company, of Chicago, for its supply next year may be considerably less than the price submitted, as the company has agreed that if there is any reduction in duty or any revision of freight rates, the city will be given the benefit every cent of reduction. This, it is understood, will include the rebate of two cents per barrel on sacks returned to the United States, which it is expected can be collected, and if this is done will increase the saving over last year's prices to 16 cents per barrel.

Combine's Price

Last year the city secured its whole supply of cement from W. F. Lee at \$2.24 per barrel of 350 pounds, excluding sacks. Mr. Lee's present tender was at \$2.14.27 per barrel, as against the price of \$2.10 of the Lehigh company.

By accepting the American tender the city will save \$3,500 and in addition the Canadian government will collect \$15,000 in duty.

HAVE YOU GRAIN FIT FOR SEED?

This Company has acquired a limited amount of elevator storage at Paddington (St. Boniface) to clean wheat, oats and flax for seed, and sell at a reasonable price to farmers. If you have grain suitable for this purpose, kindly send samples to our Sample Department, advising as to what price you would expect for such grain at your station.

We can also clean a limited quantity of any very dirty or mixed grain, except a mixture of wheat and barley. It would be necessary to send us samples of this class of grain before shipment. Send samples of not less than two pounds.

The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

NOTICE

Public notice is hereby given that under the first part of the Companies Act, letters patent have been issued under the seal of the Secretary of State, bearing date the 12th day of December, A.D. 1911, incorporating William Graham Hall, Accountant; Joseph Wright, Capitalist; Walter Harley Trueman, and Ward Hollands, Barristers-at-law; Thomas Wesley Robinson, Student-at-law; and Ernest Smith, Clerk, all of the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, and such others as may become shareholders in the Company thereby created, a Body Corporate and Politic, under the name of

"THE GRAIN GROWERS' EXPORT COMPANY, LIMITED"

for the purposes:

(a) To acquire, sell, deal in and dispose of grain, wheat, oats, barley, cereals and agricultural products of every kind, and to manufacture, sell, deal in and dispose of flour and other food stuffs manufactured therefrom, and to build, acquire, operate, sell or otherwise dispose of mills, elevators, buildings, plants and machinery for the transportation, storing, handling, cleaning or conditioning all such grain, wheat, oats, barley, cereals and agricultural products, or for the production and storage of all kinds of goods that may be produced therefrom or in conjunction with grain or cereals of any kind;

(b) To carry on the business of exporters, shippers and forwarding agents, and of warehousing, storage, cold storage and all business incidental thereto, and to further carry on the business of general warehousing in all its several branches; to construct, hire, purchase, operate and maintain all or any conveyances for the transportation by land or by water of any and all products, goods or manufactured articles or merchandise; to issue certificates, warrants or receipts, negotiable or otherwise, to persons storing or warehousing goods with the Company, and to make advances or loans upon the security of such goods or otherwise; to construct, purchase, take on lease, or otherwise acquire any wharf, pier, dock or works capable of being advantageously used in connection with the shipping and carrying on other business of the Company;

(c) To build, acquire, own, charter, navigate, use, lease, sell and dispose of steam and other vessels, barges and boats for the transportation of goods and merchandise and for the purpose of the Company, and to build, acquire, maintain and dispose of all structures, wharves, dry docks, machinery and other equipment in connection therewith;

(d) To carry on any other business (whether manufacturing or otherwise) which may seem to the Company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with its business or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the Company's property or rights;

(e) To acquire or undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which the Company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purpose of the Company;

(f) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire, any patents, licenses, concessions and the like, conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive or limited right to use, or any secret or other information as to any invention which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the Company, or the acquisition of which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the Company, and to use, exercise, develop or grant licenses in respect of, or otherwise turn to account the property rights or information so acquired;

(g) To enter into partnership, or into any arrangement for sharing of profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise, with any person or Company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which the Company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the Company; and to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of, or otherwise assist any such person or Com-

pany, and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such Company, and to sell, hold, re-issue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with the same;

(h) To purchase, take or acquire by original subscription or otherwise, and to hold, sell or otherwise dispose of shares, stock, whether common or preferred, debentures, bonds and other obligations in any other Company having objects similar in whole or in part to the objects of this Company or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this Company, notwithstanding the provisions of Section 44 of the said Act, and to vote all shares so held through such agent or agents as the directors of the Company may appoint;

(i) To enter into any arrangements with any authorities, municipal, local or otherwise, that may seem conducive to the Company's objects, or any of them, and to obtain from any such authority any rights, privileges and concessions which the Company may think it desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise, comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions;

(j) To promote any company or companies for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the property and liabilities of the Company, or for any other purpose which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit the Company;

(k) To purchase, take on lease, or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire, any personal property and any rights or privileges which the Company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business and in particular any machinery, plant, stock-in-trade;

(l) To construct, improve, maintain, work, manage, carry out or control any roads, ways and tramways, branches or sidings on lands owned or controlled by the Company, and bridges, reservoirs, water courses, wharves, manufactories, warehouses, electric works, shops, stores and other works and conveniences which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to advance the Company's interests, and to contribute to, subsidize or otherwise assist or take part in the construction, improvement, maintenance, working, management, carrying out or control thereof;

(m) To lend money to customers and others having dealings with the Company, and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such persons;

(n) To draw, make, accept, endorse, discount, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants and other negotiable or transferable instruments;

(o) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the Company or any part thereof for such consideration as the Company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the Company;

(p) To adopt such means of making known the products of the Company as may seem expedient, and in particular by advertising in the press, by circulars, by purchase and exhibition of works of art or interest, by publication of books and periodicals and by granting prizes, rewards and donations;

(q) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property and rights of the Company;

(r) To do all or any of the above things as principals, agents, contractors, trustees or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others;

(s) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects;

The operations of the Company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

The place within the Dominion of Canada which is to be the chief place of business of the said Company is the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba.

The Capital Stock of the said Company shall be Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars divided into Two Thousand Five Hundred shares of One Hundred Dollars each, subject to the increase of such Capital Stock under the provisions of the said Act.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada this 12th day of December, 1911.

(Sgd.) W. J. ROCHE,
Secretary of State.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Forty-Seventh Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of the Union Bank of Canada was held at the Banking House in Quebec, on Monday, December 18th, 1911.

There were present:—Hon. John Sharples, Wm. Price, R. T. Riley, E. J. Hale, W. Shaw, S. Barker, M.P.; E. E. A. DuVernet, K.C.; G. P. Reid, M. Bull, G. H. Thompson, Right Revd. John Girdale, Stephen Haas, A. E. Scott, H. Veasey, Col. J. F. Turnbull, F. M. Duggan, John Shaw, A. Veasey, E. E. Code, H. E. Price, A. J. Price, Capt. W. H. Carter, T. C. Aylwin, John Hamilton, A. S. Jarvis, G. H. Balfour, H. B. Shaw, Lt.-Col. G. E. Allen Jones, R. Harcourt Smith, Achille Dussault, H. E. Dupre, N. G. Kirouac.

The President, the Hon. John Sharples, having taken the Chair, Mr. H. Veasey was appointed to act as secretary to the meeting, and Messrs. John Shaw and A. E. Scott were appointed scrutineers.

The chairman read the annual report of the directors as follows:—
The directors beg to present to the Shareholders the following Statement of the result of business for the year ending November 30th, 1911, together with a Statement of the assets and liabilities of the bank.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Balance at credit of account, November 30th, 1910	\$ 80,496.42
Net profits for the year, after deducting expenses of management, interest due depositors, reserving for interest and exchange, and making provision for bad and doubtful debts, and for rebate on bills under discount, have amounted to	662,437.04
(being 14 per cent. on the average paid up capital during the year).	
Premium on New Stock	457,060.00
	\$ 1,199,983.47
Which has been applied as follows:	
Dividend No. 96, quarterly, 2 per cent.	\$ 80,000.00
" No. 97, quarterly, 2 per cent.	80,211.85
" No. 98, quarterly, 2 per cent.	83,510.09
" No. 99, quarterly, 2 per cent.	98,220.20
Transferred to Rest Account	\$200,000.00
Premium on new stock	457,060.00
	657,060.00
Written off Bank Premises Account	\$ 100,000.00
Contribution to Officers' Pension Fund	10,000.00
Balance of Profits carried forward	71,975.33
	\$ 1,199,983.47

GENERAL STATEMENT

LIABILITIES	
Notes of the Bank in circulation	\$ 4,490,963.00
Deposits not bearing interest	\$13,866,530.08
Deposits bearing interest	31,365,030.72
	\$ 45,232,463.80
Balances due to other banks in Canada	234,667.61
Balances due to Agencies of the bank and to other banks in foreign countries	194,710.80
Total liabilities to the public	\$50,152,802.21
Capital paid up	4,914,120.00
Rest Account	3,057,060.00
Reserved for Rebate of Interest on Bills Discounted	188,215.05
Dividend No. 99	98,220.20
Dividends unclaimed	2,420.53
Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward	71,975.33
	\$58,434,822.32
ASSETS	
Gold and silver coin	\$8630,273.02
Dominion Government Notes	5,305,276.00
	\$ 13,935,549.02
Deposit with Dominion Government for security of Note circulation	\$ 190,000.00
Notes of and cheques on other banks	3,080,197.11
Balances due from other banks in Canada	276,403.97
Balances due from Agents in United States	372,508.25
Balances due from Agents in the United Kingdom	64,971.11
Government, Municipal, Railway and other Debentures and Stocks	2,607,732.72
Cash and Short Loans on Stocks and Bonds	6,379,925.67
	\$18,857,287.85
Other loans and bills discounted, current	38,010,497.51
Overdue debts (estimated loss provided for)	69,766.96
Real estate other than Bank premises	181,265.00
Mortgages on real estate sold by the bank	25,778.95
Bank premises and furniture	1,211,458.89
Other assets	78,774.36
	\$58,434,822.32

G. H. BALFOUR, General Manager.

During the past year twenty-four branches and agencies of the bank have opened in the following provinces: New Brunswick, 1; Quebec, 2; Ontario, 9; Saskatchewan, 3; Alberta, 2; British Columbia, 4; England, 1.

Two branches in Alberta and one branch in Ontario, which proved unproductive, have been closed. The total number of branches is now 242.

During the year the capital of the bank has been increased from \$4,000,000 to \$4,914,120. The premium arising from the disposal of new stock has been credited to the Rest Account.

The customary inspections of the head office and of all branches and agencies of the bank have been made.

Quebec, December 18, 1911.

JOHN SHARPLES, President.

Before moving the adoption of the report, the president addressed the meeting, giving the shareholders further particulars as to the increase of paid up capital by \$914,120. Increase in number of shareholders by 415, making a total of over 2,675. Mentioning specially the absorption of the United Empire Bank of Canada on April 1, which added twenty branches in the richest portion of Ontario, where this bank was previously unrepresented. He also spoke in regard to the proposed removal of the head office from Quebec to Winnipeg, as recommended by the directors after considering the matter for two years, and which was to be voted on by the Shareholders later. Mr. Sharples commenting on the hearty support which he had at all times received from the board of directors and the executive officers of the bank stated that the condition of his health would not permit of his continuing to discharge the important duties of president of the bank after its removal to Winnipeg.

Another important event has been the opening of a branch in London, England, which was undertaken after the most careful consideration of the board, and the personal visit to London by the general manager and the assistant general manager, Mr. F. W. Ashe, formerly Eastern superintendent, was appointed manager of this branch, and the results to date have exceeded expectations.

It was then moved by the Hon. John Sharples, and seconded by Mr. William Price, that the report of the directors, now read, be adopted and printed for distribution among the shareholders. Carried.

The general manager addressed the meeting, referring particularly to the figures as shown by the balance sheet, and giving additional details as to the policy of the bank in various matters of interest to the shareholders, mentioning in particular the opening of twenty-four additional branches during the year, making a total of 242, as follows:—

New Brunswick	1	Saskatchewan	3
Nova Scotia	1	Alberta	2
Ontario	9	British Columbia	4
Quebec	2	London, England	1
Manitoba	3		

Mr. Balfour expressed his regret at the decision of the Hon. John Sharples to retire from his duties as president at a future date, and said that he was voicing the feeling of the directors, shareholders and officials in expressing the hope that he would long be spared to exert that keen interest in the institution which he has displayed during the past seventeen years as director, vice-president and president of the bank.

After the adoption of the report, Mr. R. T. Riley, in a short address, stated that it was the wish of the directors that when Mr. Sharples finds it necessary to retire from the presidency of the bank that he be tendered the position of honorary president. He also spoke specially in reference to the Western Division, in which there are now 155 branches with a staff of 735.

Mr. Samuel Barker, M.P., of Hamilton, also addressed the meeting, congratulating the shareholders on the report presented to the meeting, thanking the president and directors, the general manager and other officers of the bank for their efforts on his behalf, and expressing his approval of the proposed removal of the head office to Winnipeg.

At the request of the president, the secretary then read the draft bill, now before the House of Commons, for the purpose of amending the bank's charter, and moving the head office of the bank from Quebec to Winnipeg.

It was then moved by Mr. William Price, seconded by Col. J. F. Turnbull, and unanimously resolved that the action of the directors in applying for the foregoing amendment to the bank's charter be and hereby is approved.

Moved by R. T. Riley, seconded by Mr. E. E. A. DuVernet: "That the meeting now proceed to the election of directors for the ensuing year, and that the ballot box for the receipt of votes be kept open until a quarter past four o'clock, or until five minutes have elapsed without a vote being offered, during which time proceedings be suspended." Carried.

The scrutineers appointed at the meeting reported the following gentlemen duly elected as directors for the ensuing year: Hon. John Sharples, Messrs. Wm. Price, E. J. Hale, Wm. Shaw, George H. Thompson, R. T. Riley, E. L. Drewry, F. E. Kenaston, John Galt, M. Bull, Samuel Barker, M.P.; W. R. Allan, E. E. A. DuVernet, K.C.; George P. Reid, and Stephen Haas.

At a subsequent meeting of the newly-elected board the Hon. John Sharples was elected president, and Mr. Wm. Price, vice-president.

Mrs. Pankhurst's Address

NOTE.—In Great Britain today the question of Woman's Suffrage is quite to the front. The newspapers are full of the story of the struggle. The leader of the Woman's movement, Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, delivered an address in Winnipeg on December 16, before a large audience of the most intelligent people of the city. With the importance of this movement continually growing, the readers of *The Guide* will wish to know all about it whether or not they favor woman suffrage. For that reason we are publishing a report of Mrs. Pankhurst's address.—Ed.

"Votes for women" that slogan of many a forceful battle and wordy argument in England, was ushered into Winnipeg on Saturday evening as peaceably as any of the messages of Christmastide.

As the veteran champion of the cause, Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, marshalled her arguments for woman suffrage in solid array, the growing enthusiasm of the 2,000 in Central Congregational church who listened, showed that in Winnipeg was a wealth of untapped resources for the rights of women, till now lying dormant and awaiting only the call to awake.

Seldom, if ever, has a political gathering in the city passed off with such unanimity. Not a solitary voice interrupted the course of the speaker; there was constant and continued applause, and at the close of her two hours' oration, not a question was asked, such was the conviction which her arguments and impassioned appeals wrought in the vast assembly. Though, be it said, at the close Mrs. Pankhurst after the manner of her arch-enemy, the king's first minister, had to beat a hurried retreat to catch a train. Yet unlike him she went in the view of all and undisguised.

A pale, slight woman, with a somewhat tired expression on her countenance, Mrs. Pankhurst on first appearance seems to give the lie to the expectation that she is a born leader or champion of any cause. But on rising to speak she becomes all on a sudden the most animated of platform speakers. Her eyes sparkle with a lively glow as she warms to the subject and as at times she speaks of the sadder things, her voice has a mellow, tender note, impressive beyond the power of any written word. She has none of the quips, and tricks of oratory but in simple and direct language she speaks her message forth. Here and there is a sally of naive wit, here and there a defiant challenge, but none of the rough and ready boisterous eloquence which is so often connected with the political platform.

The address of Mrs. Pankhurst to the Women's University club, on Saturday, giving as it did a resume of the struggle for the suffrage for women in England, went to show that there is more in the present agitation than the mere desire to get the vote. Far deeper goes the matter involving, as it does, the whole program of social legislation and the further emancipation of the sex for which many women have striven these last twenty years.

Defence of Methods

Tracing the history of the movement for woman suffrage from its start, under the guidance of John Stuart Mill in 1867 up to the present time, Mrs. Pankhurst put in a strong defence of the methods which might have been employed by the suffragists for the past five years, showing that no militant step had been taken except under strong provocation. She then discussed the value the enfranchisement of women would be for the community at large, saying that their better understanding of such problems as infantile mortality, the white slave trade and conditions of women's labor, would have them better solved. In matters of home life and marriage and divorce, she claimed that as one of the partners woman should of a certainty have a say in the legislation which was made on these matters.

Introduced to her audience by Dr. Mary Crawford, Mrs. Pankhurst said that she was glad to meet such a large audience in one of the British dominions which was regarded as of supreme importance in the homeland, and said that the question of woman suffrage, of which she was to speak, was one of prime importance all over the world, and particularly in Canada. "The woman's movement," she continued, "is world wide. There is nothing so remarkable in the world today as the fact that half of humanity is stirred with an unrest as are the women of the

present. This unrest finds expression in different ways, but it is the same all over the world. It is a call for fuller opportunity, for greater self-development and for wider self-expression. In those countries where there is no representative government the movement takes the form of a demand for fuller educational facilities as in Turkey. Lately the women there waited on the Sultan to state their demands and he received them with a grace which was unlike that of those who call themselves more liberal than he.

Claim Same Power

"Where there are representative institutions," continued Mrs. Pankhurst, "the unrest takes the form of a demand for citizenship. Women claim that they perform all the duties of citizens like men. They are called on to undertake all the functions of citizens, but are deprived of the one power of the citizen which lies in the vote. Women are asking that this last disability of the sex be removed. If they have won all the qualifications for enfranchisement, they should not be refused the privilege owing merely to the accident of birth.

"In England women are now at the stage where men were seventy years ago. They were constitutionally refused the franchise, and they had recourse to un-

accepted fact of history. They resorted to ways that no woman can defend. Like us they claimed their constitutional rights and in doing so they broke the laws in the making of which they had not been consulted. Our methods are but mild and moderate compared with theirs and were only resorted to after all conciliatory and patient methods had been quite exhausted."

Mrs. Pankhurst then proceeded to trace the growth of the movement in England. Women began to organize in the early sixties. They recognized that they had lost a right that was once theirs, the right of the vote. This was no new and revolutionary demand for the franchise which was then taken up, as up till the first reform bill of 1832 women had had the privilege of voting. It was only in that year when the franchise had been opened up to the mass of men that women were excluded, and the word "male" appeared for the first time. The first suffrage society was started in Manchester by John Stuart Mill, and in 1867 he introduced an amendment to the second reform bill to include women, but he was told that it was unnecessary, as the word "person" used in the bill included women. Then followed the famous case in which a lady in Lancashire claimed the vote, but in the Court of Queen's Bench the

such as school boards and boards of guardians. They insisted on their rights of higher education, and forced open the doors of several of the professions. In the early Victorian era it was thought unladylike to do anything useful. The lady then in favor fainted without the slightest provocation, was of a pallid appearance, and of the clinging ivy type. That was the time when women listened to masculine sentimentalists describe their ideals of women. If only the type had been transmitted on, it would have been disastrous for man, but nature had taken care to repair some of the mistakes of man. A law which man had no hand in making made the qualities of the father in many instances pass on to the daughter, and those of the mother to the son. In this way were to be gained the real standards of life and it was better for man, and at the same time better for woman. The highest kind of men were invariably the sons of exceptionally and highly developed women.

New Conditions

With the start of the twentieth century the avenues of education were thrown open to women, and the sex started under totally new conditions. Women felt that they had duties outside the home in order to make life in the home more secure. There were duties along these lines which could be better done by women than by men. A new meaning seemed to be involved in the term politics. It was a larger meaning than that given by some politicians who were concerned with the political machinery for personal or party aggrandisement. They were not doing the real work of nature till all people came into politics and took their share in the working of the machine. Good work might be done outside of politics, as for instance, in New York and Chicago by such women as Jane Adams and Lillian Waugh.

"There are women of leisure," said Mrs. Pankhurst, "who are performing the duties of real citizens for the welfare of the community, and there are countless women who have the time and opportunity, who are calling for some public sphere of work. They feel that there are questions of public interest which women understand better than men, however willing and public spirited. Young women who are now finishing their course in the higher branches of education feel that the question of getting the franchise should be taken up with determination and a desperate effort made to have it finally brought to a conclusion. There is a vast amount of social legislation from the woman's point of view which needs taking up at once, and only women can do it."

Concluded Next Week

DELUDED PARENTS

Have you done what you ought in order to safeguard your children from the evils to which all children are exposed. Like every other parent, you are positive that your children have never raised the question of the origin of life and that no evil has ever been suggested to them, either by others or by themselves. Thousands of parents are beguiling themselves with this delusion. That this is the fact, let me give you a single illustration.

A test was recently made on 200 boys, who were between 12 and 16 years of age, by methods which would secure the facts. They were the ordinary school boys. Less than five per cent. had had adequate instruction at home; eighty-seven per cent. had formed the habit of secret vice; nineteen per cent. were confirmed and established in the habit.

By a test made in some colleges, in a manner calculated to secure the facts, it was found that ninety-seven per cent. of the young men had at some time of their lives learned, at least experimentally, of secret vice.

If these facts are so, what is your duty as a parent to your children? Are you meeting this responsibility?—Selected.

HIS PRAYER IN TROUBLE

Dear God, I need you awful bad;
I don't know what to do.
My Papa's cross, my Mama's sick,
I hain't no fren' but You.
Them keelless angels went and brung
'Stid of the boy I ast,
A weenchy, teenchy, baby girl;
I don't see how they dast.

And, God, I wish't You'd take her back,
She's just as good as new;
Won't no one know she's second-hand,
But ceptin' me and You.
An' pick a boy, dear God, Yourself,
The nicest in Your fold;
But please don't choose him quite so young,
I'd like him five years old.

—S. M. Talbot.

constitutional methods to secure it. Women are now in a state of civil war with the government. They are withholding their consent from a government which has been imposed on them without their consent. Government rests on the consent of the governed. Voters can withhold their consent by voting against the established form of government. But those who are without the vote are forced to other ways much more clumsy and objectionable to themselves. It is said that women are the weaker sex and that even if they had the vote they would have to obey and withhold their private decisions; but even the weakest cannot be governed except by consent. History tells that story again and again in the case of tyrants. At present in England women are increasingly withholding their consent from the government. They wished to have their consent obtained in the same way as men have. They have to pay taxes like men. Men have the representation that the tax calls for. It is said that taxation without representation is tyranny. We wish to have that principle of politics applied to women. Just government again is said to be by the people for the people and of the people. Now, women have to submit to laws in the making of which they were not consulted, and which are many of them specially made for women by men.

Matter of History

"The impatience of the men who, like us of today," the speaker went on, "were claiming the franchise years ago, is an

claim was dismissed. It was said that the word "person" did not include the female. Women were as persons to have all the pains and penalties without the rights and privileges. Since then women have been trying to become "persons" in every sense of the word. The first bill for woman suffrage was introduced in the House of Commons in 1870 by Jacob Bright, a brother of the famous John, and it was read a second time. Since that time many bills have been introduced, read, and carried a certain length by large and substantial majorities, but never been finally adopted.

Municipal Vote a Sop

After 1870 the movement grew and prospered. In the early eighties the largest petition ever presented to Parliament was sent in, in favor of the vote for women. It was so large and so heavy that it took six men to wheel it in a cart into St. Stephen's. It was then removed to the waste paper basket, like so many other petitions. As a sop, the municipal vote was then given to women, and about the same date the House of Keys in the Isle of Man gave most unexpectedly and unasked the vote to the women in the island.

It was after the third reform bill of 1884, when the amendment proposing the suffrage for women was thrown out, that women, despairing of ever getting the vote, as a last hope turned their attention to using the municipal vote which had been given them. Many of them also began to serve on public bodies,

The Home

Conducted by MARY FORD

HOMESTEADS FOR WOMEN

Dear Mary Ford:—Why should women be allowed to take homesteads? Principally, because it is the women, not the men, who are making this great West a country of homes. Any honorable member of Parliament who has ever taken a drive through the country, cannot help but admit the truth of this statement. Surely it would be only common justice, to give a woman who is dependent upon her own exertions to make a home for herself, the same chance as her brothers. It would encourage the woman whose husband is obliged to be away six months in the year, earning the necessary money to prove up on his homestead, and it would be the salvation of the woman whose husband is a ne'er-do-well, for she would be sure of a home, at least.

Under the present system, mixed farming can scarcely be carried on successfully on one quarter section, and we are being continually advised that unless we keep cattle we are robbing the land. It is only a difference of a few years till the man who raises grain exclusively must have at least two quarter sections in order to have some land summer-fallowed.

There is another class to be considered—those who through their ignorance of existing conditions, bad luck or bad management have failed to make good (and there is no use denying this has often happened) would be given another chance. If a young woman would only prove up in order to sell out, which I doubt, ten chances to one she would sell to some relative, a resident of the country, instead of mortgaging the place to the limit and leaving it, or selling to some Eastern Speculator, as a great number of the bachelors do.

I will circulate a petition, and get as many signatures as I possibly can, if the words "of British birth" be eliminated. I could understand a clause barring a woman whose husband has more than the average of this world's goods, but I can only explain that clause as being the result of prejudice—and surely truer words were never written than that the "slave of prejudice is ten times a slave." The Canadian government could not make a greater mistake than to grant the petition as originally worded, for what have women of British birth done that entitles them to the land more than the thousands of women of other nationalities, and why—oh why use or rather waste so much time and energy asking for something that is not exactly what we want? Let us be consistent, and not let the men have a chance to accuse us of being narrow-minded. Canada boasts that it offers a home to men of every nationality, with equal rights to all. Can we expect our children to grow up with a feeling of respect for the government which deprives their mothers of privileges granted to other women because they were born in different countries?

MRS. L. DORAN.

Ponoka, Alta.

MY FIRST ATTEMPT AT PAPER BAG COOKERY

A Young Housewife's Experience

I am very fond of cooking, and anything new in recipes or in the method of cooking interests me intensely. Thus it came about that when I read about the marvellous results obtained by using paper bags instead of the ordinary kitchen utensils, I became quite excited and determined at all costs that I would prove for myself how far this new method was applicable to the needs of those who like myself have to combine efficiency with economy. As my housekeeping money is strictly limited, I cannot afford to risk spoiling a joint. However, I determined to prove the possibilities or limitations of the paper bag method, and when I saw an announcement in the local paper that paper bags were on sale I determined to obtain a sample outfit. Reading carefully all the instructions I found that first I must give the bag a good lining inside of oiled butter, or good beef dripping serves just as well in most cases. Then I placed the beef to be cooked inside the bag, folded over the

mouth of the bag and securely fastened it with wire fasteners. The bag with its contents was then put in the oven and placed on the grid, which was really an ordinary toaster made of woven wire. When the time came for the meat to be cooked I took my scissors and on opening the bag found the meat deliciously browned, but not quite cooked through. Since then I have cooked haricot beans, rice pudding and last but not least the Christmas turkey, and I was very proud indeed when my husband said to me "What a delicious flavor this turkey has; how did you do it?" He was considerably astonished when he was informed that it had been cooked in a paper bag.

Sample Bag

If any reader would like to try the experiment of cooking in paper bags, they could have a sample bag by enclosing ten cents and writing to Mary Ford, Grain Growers' Guide.



7266 Blouse Closing in Front,
34 to 42 bust.

BLOUSE CLOSING IN FRONT, 7266. WITH OR WITHOUT STOCK COLLAR.

Sections that are overlapped and sleeves in kimono style that are stitched to the blouse are two of the latest features and this model shows them both. It is closed at the front, also, which is a practical as well as smart feature. Altogether the design is a most satisfactory one. It will be found equally desirable for the separate waist and for the entire gown and it is suited to a great many different materials. This one is made of the new satin duchesse that is so soft and pliable and is finished with a frill of lace. The model is just as good for broadcloth which is a favorite of the season and for the light weight serge and other materials of the kind as it is for silk and it can be utilized for lighter and thinner materials, such as crepe de chine, and fabrics of the kind. The sleeves can be made in three-quarter or full length. When long they are plain while the three-quarter ones are finished with shaped cuffs. The blouse is made over a fitted lining. It consists of front and back portions and of the separate sleeves. The sleeves are attached to the lining and the armhole edges and under-arm edges of the blouse are finished. The back is lapped over the fronts and held into place with buttons. Both lining and blouse are closed at the front. When the stock collar is wanted it is joined to the neck edge at the right side and hooked into place at the left.

For the medium size will be required 3 3/4 yards of material 27, 3 yards 36, 2 1/4 yards 44 inches wide with 3/4 yard of lace 7 1/2 inches wide for the frill.

The pattern, No. 7266, is cut in sizes for a 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch bust measure, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents.

No. Size.
Name.
Address.

THE STRENGTH OF INFANTS

The myth of the infant Hercules who strangled two serpents in his cradle may not be a myth at all, but a fact. Modern science has proved that it is a possible feat. The new-born babe is relatively much stronger than a full-grown man, according to the result of medical tests. The muscles of the forearm are surprisingly strong. A few hours after birth a baby suspended by its finger to a stick or to the finger of a person can hold itself in the air for ten seconds, and in the case of particularly strong infants for as long as half a minute. At four days old the child's strength has increased, and the time is two and a half minutes for ninety-eight per cent. of babies. The maximum is attained at a fortnight. Few infants can hang on for more than one and a half minutes, though one exceptional young Hercules remained suspended for two minutes thirty-eight seconds by his right



7265 Long Coat for Women and
Misses, 34 or 36, 38 or 40 bust.

LONG COAT IN RUG STYLE, 7265.

PERFORATED FOR TWO LENGTHS.
INCLUDING THE PATTERN OF THE BAG.

No more useful garment can be found than such a coat as this one. It is ideal for traveling and for motor wear. It is available for general use and it can be made from various materials. In the illustration the entire coat is made from a white reversible rug finished with fringe on the edges, but any cloaking material can be used. Double faced cloths are admirable and if plain cloth is used the collar and cuffs can be of another material. The lines are straight and fashionable. The coat is comfortable and satisfactory to wear and the whole effect is smart in the extreme. In addition to all this it is really very easy to make for there are only the shoulder seams in the coat proper.

The coat is made all in one piece. The front portions are fitted by means of darts near the shoulders. The big collar finishes the neck edge. The sleeves are made in one piece each and are elongated, finished and rolled over to form the cuffs. They are without fullness at the shoulders and joined to armholes of comfortable size. Bags to match the coat are exceedingly smart this season. This one is simple and can be made from the material without any difficulty.

For either size will be required 2 1/2 yards of material 56 inches wide or one rug 2 yds. long and 1 1/2 yds. wide.

The pattern, No. 7265, is cut in two sizes, 34 or 36, 38 or 40 inches bust measure, and is adapted to misses as well as to women. It will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents.

No. Size.
Name.
Address.

hand. After that he hung on with his left for fifteen seconds longer.

THE WEEK IN SCHOOL

Monday's Adenoidal Day—
Bring bandages and salve;
For Doctor Jones will cut away
The adenoids you have.
No doubt you will be overjoyed,
When Doctor Jones is through,
To know no fretful adenoid
Again will trouble you.

Tuesday will be Tonsil Day—
Of that please make a note;
For Doctor Brown will cut away
The Tonsils from each throat.
Bring cotton, lint, and vaseline.
This class meets sharp at ten,
And tonsils will be snipped off clean,
Nor trouble you again.

Wednesday is Appendix Day
For classes A and B,
When Doctor Smith will cut away
This superfluity.
Please don't forget the day, as said—
The classes meet at ten.
Bring needles and a spool of thread,
To sew you up again.

Thursday's Antitoxin Day—
So kindly be prepared;
Bring gauze and antiseptic spray
All right arms will be bared,
Or left arms, if you so elect.
Be punctual, pray do;
For Doctor Puncture will inject
The serum sharp at two.

Friday's Vaccination Day
For fall and winter terms;
Those who have fresh scars will stay
For anti-typhoid germs—
Half a billion's the amount!
Classes meet at four.
Doctor Green will make the count,
Doctor Grey will pour.

Saturday's Reaction Day—
Thermometers at three;
Bring Stethoscopes, and Doctor Grey
Will make blood-counts, to see
How science triumphs o'er disease,
How antitoxins rule.
Now mark the weekly program, please,
And don't be late for school.
—Saturday Evening Post.

BITING THE NAILS

"My friend is always biting her nails, and wants to know how she can stop herself, and what she can do to make them grow," says "Constant Reader."

Ans.—The only cure for biting nails is exercising will-power, but your friend might paint her nails with bitter aloes, which will serve as a reminder every time she begins to bite them. The nails will not grow the proper shape if she is constantly biting them, although, if she can break herself of this habit, the nails will grow again, although they will take some time.

WHY DON'T YOU?

Why don't you answer your friend's letter at once? It will have double value if written promptly, and will take no more time now than by and by.

Why don't you make that promised visit to that invalid? She is looking for

NEW PATTERN SERVICE

We are giving our readers a new and improved pattern service beginning with this issue. For this reason we ask our lady readers to state the date of the paper in which the pattern appears, so that there will be no confusion. This will only be necessary for a few weeks. To secure any of the patterns published in The Guide, all that is necessary is to send 10 cents to the pattern Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, and state the number of the pattern, giving bust measure for waist patterns, waist measure for skirt patterns, and the age when ordering patterns for misses or children. It will require from ten days to two weeks to secure these patterns as they are supplied direct from the makers. They are accurate and perfectly and plainly marked. Full directions for making are given with every pattern you buy; also the picture of the finished garment to use as a guide. Our new patterns will surely delight the women on our Western farms.

You can make Pictures at night

It's all very simple with a

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and the Eastman Flash Sheets. There's fun in making the pictures and pleasure afterwards in possessing pictures of your friends.

Ask your dealer, or write us for a copy of "By Flashlight," an illustrated book that tells just how to get the best results.

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Corner of Main and Rupert Streets, Winnipeg. Newly renovated and furnished. Attractive dining room, excellent service. New Fireproof Annex. Opened July 14th. Containing 80 additional single bedrooms, two large poolrooms, shine stand and barber shop. Finest liquors and cigars at popular prices. FREE BUS meets all trains. James Fowle, Prop.

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you day after day; and "hope deferred maketh the heart sick."

Why don't you send away that little gift that you've been planning to send? Mere kind intentions never accomplished any good.

Why don't you speak out the encouraging words that you have in your thoughts? Unless you express them they are of no use to others.

Why don't you try to share the burden of that sorrowful one who works beside you? Is it because you are growing selfish?

Why don't you take more pains to be self sacrificing and loving in the everyday home life? Time is rapidly passing. Your dear ones will not be with you always.

Why don't you create around you an atmosphere of happiness and helpfulness, so that all who come in touch with you may be made better? Is not this possible?

Why don't you follow in the steps of Him who "came not to be ministered unto, but to minister?"

Why don't you?—Selected.

TWO PICTURES

An old farm house with meadows wide,
And sweet with clover on each side;
A bright-eyed boy, who looks from out
The door with woodbine breathed about,
And wishes his one thought all day:

"O, if I could but fly away
From this dull spot, the world to see,
How happy, happy, happy,
How happy I should be!"

Amid the city's constant din,
A man who round the world has been,
Who, mid the tumult and the throng,
Is thinking, thinking all day long:

"O, could I only tread once more
The field-path to the farm house door,
The old, green meadow could I see,
How happy, happy, happy,
How happy I should be!"

—Annie D. Green (Marion Douglas)

RESOURCEFULNESS OF THE WHEELBARROW

If you have occasion to use a wheelbarrow leave it, when you are through with it, in front of the house with the handles toward the door. A wheelbarrow is the most complicated thing to fall over on the face of the earth. A man would fall over one when he would never think of falling over anything else. He never knows when he has got through falling over it, either; for it will tangle his legs and his arms, turn over with him and rear up in front of him, and just as he pauses in his profanity to congratulate himself, it takes a new turn and scoops more skin off him, and he commences to evolve anew and bump himself on fresh places.

A man never ceases to fall over a wheelbarrow until it turns completely on its back, or brings up against something it cannot upset. It is the most inoffensive looking object there is, but it is more dangerous than a locomotive, and no man is secure with one unless he has a tight hold of its handles and is sitting down on something.

A wheelbarrow has its uses, without doubt, but in its leisure moments it is the great blighting curse on true dignity.

A MAIDEN'S IDEAL OF A HUSBAND

Genteel in personage,
Conduct, and equipage,
Noble by heritage,
Generous and free;
Brave, not romantic;
Learned, not pedantic;
Frolic, not frantic;
This must he be.

Honor maintaining,
Meanness disdaining,
Still entertaining,
Engaging and new.
Neat, but not finical;
Sage, but not cynical;
Never tyrannical,
But ever true.

—Henry Carey.

NO BABY IN THE HOUSE

No baby in the house, I know,
'Tis far too nice and clean,
No toys, by careless fingers strewn,
Upon the floors are seen.
No finger marks are on the panes,
No scratches on the chairs;
No wooden men set up in rows,
Or marshalled off in pairs;
No little stockings to be darned,
All ragged at the toes;
No pile of mending to be done,
Made up of baby-clothes;
No little troubles to be soothed;
No little hands to fold;
No grimy fingers to be washed;
No stories to be told;
No tender kisses to be given;
No nicknames, "Dove" and "Mouse,"
No merry frolics after tea,—
No baby in the house!
—Clara G. Dolliver.

WHAT DOES LITTLE BIRDIE SAY?

What does little birdie say
In her nest at peep of day?
Let me fly, says little birdie,
Mother, let me fly away
Birdie, rest a little longer,
Till the little wings are stronger.
So she rests a little longer,
Then she flies away.

What does little baby say,
In her bed at peep of day?
Baby says, like little birdie,
Let me rise and fly away.
Baby, sleep a little longer,
Till the little limbs are stronger.
If she sleeps, a little longer,
Baby too shall fly away.
—Alfred Tennyson.

THE FEET OF THE YOUNG WOMEN

(By L.R.S. in the Woman's Journal)

A grandmother speaks on the march of
the women and children who need and
will demand the "Vote."
"I close my open windows
And draw the jalousy-binds,
I shut out the morning sunshine
And the fresh morning winds;
For I would not hear the moving sound
The steady, ominous beat,
When the little feet come marching,
marching,
Marching up the street.

"I would not hear nor see them—
The thousand little feet
And the thousand waving yellow flags—
Go through my quiet street.
They are tramping steadily up the hill;—
I am trembling, for my part;—
They are tramping through my hearts-
ease bed,
They are tramping through my heart!"

(So she hides behind the shutters,
Alone in the sheltered gloom,—
But the sound of the thousand, thousand
feet
Comes into the quiet room;—
And the garden daffodils raise their heads
At the sound of the marching feet,
And think that all the hosts of Spring
Are marching through the street!)

"I'm waiting—they are passing—
And I fear for all the ill,
The harm they bring and the harm they
meet
As they climb the higher hill.
The sound of the tramping dies away,—
I peep at the quiet street;
Not a flower of all my garden beds
Is hurt by the marching feet!"

MAKING A NATION

Many recipes for making a nation great have been put forth since it was averred that "righteousness exalteth a nation." There have been ethical recipes, intellectual recipes and materialistic recipes. But it has remained for Doc. Wiley, guardian of the Yankee's health, to suggest a novel recipe. It consists of soap, sugar, and right treatment of women.

Use soap fearlessly and freely, on yourself and the house, and it will bring the cleanliness that is next to Godliness. Don't use "soft soap," for that covers instead of removing moral filth, but scour the country with the hard soap of reform.

Eat all the sugar you can digest and afford, for the doctors admit now that it is a good food, and buy plenty of pure sugar candy for the children. Sweeten social intercourse with "taffy" and helpfulness and courtesy.

Give the women the square deal, both as individuals in the home, as members of society, and as citizens of the nation, and they'll push progress forward at double speed.—Spokesman Review, Spokane.

A VISIT TO THE DOCTOR'S

By Harold Susman

I paid a brief visit
To Doctor Le Quack,
And met a few patients
Before I came back:
Miss Tabitha Tremble,
And old Mrs. Doubt,
And young Mr. Peevish,
And rich Mr. Gout,
Miss Sassafras Sniffle,
And old Mr. Sneeze,
And young Mrs. Fever,
And poor Mr. Freeze,
And fat Mr. Porpoise,
And thin Mrs. Stick,
And little boy Measles,
—These folks were all sick,
Each body was sickly,
And so was each mind,
These men and these women
Were all of a kind;
They talked of their ailments,
They talked of their pains,
They talked of their losses,
They talked of their gains,
They talked of their powders,
They talked of their pills,
They talked of their tablets,
They talked of their bills;
And never a thought there
Of comfort or cheer,
And never a word that
Was pleasant to hear.
I paid a brief visit
To Doctor Le Quack,
And nigh lost my patience,
Before I got back.

HATPIN HOLDERS

There are numerous ways in which to keep the necessary supply of hatpins, but this pretty article is quite the easiest

WHAT DOES 'VOTES FOR WOMEN' MEAN TO YOU?

Men say women do not want or would not use the vote if it was given to them, others say that it is only a few discontented women who are agitating for the privilege of votes for women, and that it is not desired by the majority.

It would be of great interest to know just how many readers of the "Home Page" would feel sufficiently interested in this great movement for the freedom of women from more than political bondage to write in and record their vote for or against this great question. It is not to educate the men on the votes for women so much as to make the women, whether in the city or town, realize the necessity of the woman being free to fulfil her destiny, that gives the hardest work to the leaders. Whether you are a pampered wife, or an illused wife, or a deserted wife, your will and desire will be needed in this struggle. If you do not fill in this coupon you will be placed in the ranks of those who do not want the vote. This would scarcely be fair, because while many women would not bother to fight for the rights of women, they would, I feel sure, use the power once they were educated to the necessity of women having a vote in all matters relating to the women and children. Clip this out, write your name and address and send it to "Votes for Women," Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

VOTES FOR WOMEN

An Opportunity for The Grain Growers' Guide Readers to give a Vote For or Against the Franchise

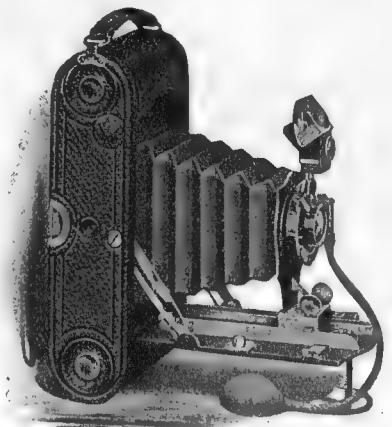
I am in favor of votes for women on equal terms with men.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

to make, and will be ornamental as well as useful.

It is three-cornered in shape and covered with black satin, this being one of the very latest and distinctive features of the newest backgrounds for fancywork—and, certainly, the black shows up to perfection the bright colors of the holly and red berries embroidered on two sides of this hatpin holder.

To make, cut a piece of cardboard 10 in. by 12½ in., cover with the embroidered material and divide into three equal parts, pressing the edges with a warm iron. A triangular piece of cardboard to fit the bottom is then covered with the satin and securely sewn to the holder, whilst over the top opening a piece of tinsel gauze or net is stretched (and sewn round the edge) for the hatpins to pass through. A dull gold galon outlines the top and bottom of the hatpin holder, finished at the top with narrow crimson ribbon to match the red berries, tied in dainty bows at each corner.

WHISTLING GOOD FOR THE LUNGS

Boys should be encouraged to whistle. It is good for the lungs, and can be made something of an accomplishment by daily practice. It is said that whistling boys are seldom troubled with bronchitis or pneumonia. Many medical men urge patients with weak lungs to whistle as often and as much as they can without causing positive annoyance.

"Young Folks Circle"

Where Uncle West Presides

MOTTO:

"In life, as in football, hit the line hard, Don't foul, don't shirk. Hit the line hard."—Col. Roosevelt.

Dear Nephews and Nieces:—I hope you have been thinking of the Progress Clubs. Nothing I feel sure will help us to do good work together during the coming year more than to be united for the up-building of this glorious country. I hope to receive many letters during the coming week, so that you will all be in shape to open up a Progress Club as soon as school opens.

The rules are as follows:—

Art. 1.

The club to be known as The Canadian Progress Club (each branch add school name).

Art. 2.

Objects.

To inspire young and old to help themselves upward and onward.

By such training and education, experience, and development, work and play, that each may use and enjoy all her physical, mental, moral and spiritual powers.

For health and happiness, efficiency and prosperity.

To cultivate patriotism, non-sectionalism, loyalty, character, honesty, earnestness of purpose, faithful service, obedience, reverence for the laws of God and man.

To make the Golden Rule a living reality and thus unite young and old in truer brotherhood.

The aim will be to make the Canadian people leaders in everything that conspires to human welfare and the true progress of the world. This movement shall consist of Progress Clubs formed by boys and girls and older people also. Such clubs may be organized within the schools or without, or may consist of pupils at school or those who have left school.

By joining a Progress Club you will get much more fun and benefit from the experiments, tests and exercises that will be suggested from time to time for use in the school, than if you are not a member.

To join the club also gives you experience in organization. Remember this is the day of organized efforts. Three girls or three boys who unite their efforts can accomplish more than a dozen girls or boys each working singly.

Wisely directed organization is one of the greatest forces. It makes for human progress. For further particulars ask your teachers to write to Uncle West, or write yourselves and show your letters to the teachers.

From your own,
UNCLE WEST.

THE SACRIFICE OF FATHER DAMIEN

Two brothers in Belgium were in the same college preparing to become priests. The elder brother was soon to become a missionary, and go away to the South Sea Islands. His eyes used to sparkle, and he would rub the palms of his hands together, smiling and showing all his teeth, whenever he spoke of the work that waited for him across the sea.

One day, however, he was taken seriously ill, and was carried to his bed. Fever wasted him. He fretted and grew pale and melancholy. His younger brother came to his bedside and said softly, "Would it make you happier if I took your place as a missionary?" The eyes of the sick man lighted up for a moment, and he squeezed his brother's hands, smiling. Then the younger brother wrote secretly to the authorities, begging that he might go in place of his brother.

As he sat at his books one day, the superior of the college came and told him that he was to go. The boy sprang up, rushed out of the room, and careered about the playground like a wild animal. "Is he crazy?" asked the other students.

And why should Joseph Damien have been so glad to go into exile? Why should he wish to forsake the happy land where people spoke his language, and where all the customs and habits were so familiar to him? Why want to go and work among savages, far away out across the wild seas, unseen and forgotten by his friends?

Well, he had already given up the world to become a priest, and so it was clear that he was glad to become a far-away and forgotten missionary because he loved, more than the pomp of the world, more than the happiness of home, more than the love of father and mother, the Saviour who went about doing good, and who called upon all who loved Him to take up their cross and follow Him.

Joseph Damien, bubbling over with the excitement of a boy, started out for the South Sea Islands and became a missionary. He worked nobly and well till he was thirty-three. Then, while he was working among the people, he one day heard the good bishop say that, alas! he had no one to send to the poor lepers in Molokai, and that these poor, stricken creatures were abandoned to this most dreadful disease and to the most dreadful sins.

Joseph Damien, whose heart had often grieved at stories he heard of the lepers, begged the bishop to send him, and the bishop accepted his offer.

So here was another "giving-up," for to go from the savages to the lepers was a far greater sacrifice than going from Belgium to the savages. The lepers lived all by themselves, separated from healthy people, shunned by all mankind. They were outcasts. The dreadful misery of their bodies made them evil in their souls. Their hovels were like pigsties; they lived no better than beasts; they were horrible to look at and viler to know. You cannot imagine the horrors of Molokai. If I were to tell you a quarter of them, it would make you ill.

But Father Damien came to these outcasts with the simple message that God loved them; and his cheerful face, his caressing voice, his loving eyes, and, above all else, the living faith that was in his words, changed them from beasts to men, and presently from men to children of God. They began to be ashamed of their sins; they began to feel that perhaps God did really love them after all. One thing was true. Father Damien loved them.

For sixteen years this holy and devoted man lived among the lepers. He built them a church, which they loved, he built them better houses, he gave them a proper water supply, he nursed them, he dressed their frightful wounds, he comforted them when dying, and he dug their graves for them when they were dead. And people in the great world outside heard of this lonely priest toiling among the lepers. People wrote to him, sent him cases of comforts for his people, and some even came out to see him and help him. You will be glad to know that England honored this Belgian priest, and helped him. In England his name became a power for good.

One day the warning came. He happened to spill some boiling water, which splashed upon his foot. He was surprised to find that it did not hurt him. He went to a doctor. "Have I got leprosy?" he asked. "I hate to tell you," said the doctor; "but, yes, you are a leper." From that moment Father Damien said in his sermons, not "my brethren," but "we lepers."

He was perfectly happy. He said that if he could be cured by forsaking the island he would not desert the lepers. So he worked on as a leper, with death creeping swiftly and fiercely through his body.

When he was carried to his bed, he thanked God for all the blessings and comforts he received. Two priests and Sisters of Charity knelt at his bed.

"When you are in heaven, Father," said one of the priests, "you will not forget those you leave orphans behind you?"

"Ah, no!" smiled the good Father. "If I have credit with God, I will pray for all in the Leprosy."

"And will you?" whispered the kneeling priest, "like Elijah, leave me your mantle, my Father?"

"Why, what would you do with it?" asked Father Damien. And then he added slowly, "It is full of leprosy."

What a fine coat to put off after one's life's work! No king ever wore a finer.

And soon the soul of Father Damien was received by the angels. His whole life had been a golden deed.

WESTERN WOMEN READ THIS



Perhaps you are not using Blue Ribbon Tea, or do not ask for any special tea when ordering. Will you, next time, tell your grocer to send Blue Ribbon? We are sure you will like it. But if not, your grocer will refund your money at once.



No More Cold Hands

PERFECTION SMOKELESS OIL HEATER

A woman often does not notice what a cold day it is so long as she is bustling around the house. But when she sits down to her sewing and mending, she soon feels chilly.

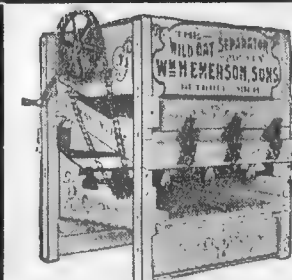
It is then she needs a Perfection Smokeless Oil Heater. Its quick, glowing heat warms up a room in next to no time.

That is the beauty of a Perfection Smokeless Oil Heater. It is always ready for use; you can carry it wherever you please; and you light it only when you want it.

The Perfection Oil Heater is smokeless and odorless—a patented automatic device insures that. It is reliable, safe and economical—burns nine hours on one filling. Handsome, too—drums finished either in blue enamel or plain steel, with nickel trimmings.

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We positively guarantee our Separator to remove EVERY KERNEL of Wild or Tame Oats from your SEED WHEAT and NO WHEAT LOST with the Oats. Perfect Separation of OATS from BARLEY or RYE for Seed.

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Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

Conducted by MARGARET SHIELDS

Headquarters:

Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

Associate membership fee.....\$1.00
S.G. Badges (ladies')35
S.G. Badges (gentlemen's)35
S.G. Badges (children's)05

OBJECTS:

To feed and clothe some hungry child.
To gratify the wish of some invalid.
To maintain the Girls' Club Room at
328 Hargrave Street.
To give a day of joy at the Toy Mis-
sion.



CHILDREN'S BADGE - FIVE CENTS
Don't you want one?

"Give your love freely,
Do not count the cost,
So beautiful a thing is never lost
In the long run."

He gives nothing but worthless gold
Who gives from a sense of duty.
But he who gives a slender mite,
And gives to that which is out of sight,
That thread of the all-sustaining beauty,
Which runs through all, and doth all
unite,
The hand cannot grasp the whole of his
alms.
The heart outstretches its eager palms,
For a God goes with it and makes it
store
To the soul that was starving in dark-
ness before.

—T. R. Lowell.

MARGARET'S SPECIAL MESSAGE

Dear Friends:—Friends indeed have you proved at this Christmas time. I am so deeply grateful for all your loving help that I scarcely know what to say to you all. May God's choicest and richest blessings be with you all this year. So many of my friends have said they are only sending a little, but it is the little things that count up in Sunshine, and every ten cent piece represents a loving heart interested in our work. It is just two weeks until the Toy Mission will be held, and a large quantity of toys, dolls, games, books, etc., will be required. Many people were amazed to see the quantities of everything that was given away during the Christmas week, and several asked if I was not afraid that I would be short for the Toy Mission. No, I am not afraid. Generously has it been given to me and generously will I give it again, so that every heart as far as possible will be comforted at this happy time. Glory be to God in the highest, and on earth peace, goodwill to men.

Yours lovingly in Sunshine or Shade,
MARGARET.

WANTED

Dolls, toys, games, little garments, etc., for the Toy Mission.

A SHADOW

It is with intense regret I learn of the death of one of our loving Sunshine friends, Miss Zena Merrill, of Wapella, Sask. This dear child has been always a joyous worker and anxious at all times to scatter Sunshine on all that came her way. She will be greatly missed in the Woodleigh Sunshine circle and from the Sunshine page. God bless and comfort the dear mother in the loss of this sweet child.

GRATEFUL ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Toy Mission

Am't previously acknowledged..\$48.00
James Murdoch.....15.00
A. H. Chester, Hiawatha S.D.....17.00
Mrs. Newman.....1.00
Newman children.....1.00
Miss Sanderson.....1.00
Miss E. Bainbridge......25
John E. Greasley......40
Miss Hetty Partridge.....3.75
A Friend of the Children, Swan Lake.....1.00
Swift Canadian Co.....5.00
A Friend, Summerberry.....2.00
Ruby and Roy Leitch.....1.00
Two Friends, Wawota.....1.50
Evelyn, Austin.....1.00
Friends at Burnside, per G. Johnson.....2.00
Mrs. J. Burt.....1.00
Cockshutt Plow Co.....10.00
A Friend, Pigeon Lake, Man.....1.00
T. Eaton Co.....10.00
Hiawatha School District, per A. H. Chester.....2.00
Grain Growers' Grain Co.....10.00
Foxwarren Branch, G.G.A., per R. J. Donnelly.....15.00
Mrs. A. T. Patterson and Eva.....2.00
Mrs. M. C. McCuaig.....1.00
Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Franklin.....2.00
William and Erwin Stühr.....1.85
Miss Maggie McKay, Hilton......50
S. Henderson and S. S. Class.....1.00
Collected by May Evans.....4.75
A Friend.....1.00
Blue Ribbon Ltd.....25.00
Cheerful Volunteers, Carrol, Man.20.00
Steele Briggs Seed Co.....2.00
Mrs. Baxter......50
Mrs. L. Armstrong, Govan, Sask.....1.00
E. E. Ruby Henderson.....5.00
Hannah and Fred Strong......25
R. J. Tooke.....1.00
Marion Corner, Advance.....1.00
Franklin G.G.A., per Jas. Murdoch15.00
A. M. Poppy, Shellbrook.....1.00
Collected by Hetty Partridge.....3.75
Mrs. C. C. E., Pendennis, Man.....2.00
Mrs. Kennedy.....10.00
Mrs. T. McQuarrie.....1.00
Minto Friends.....8.00
A Friend.....1.00
May and Kathleen Vance......35
H. Woodcock, Clanwilliam.....5.75
Mrs. Howard, Alberta.....2.00
A Friend.....3.25
H. W. Wapella.....1.50
Mrs. H. M. Brown.....1.00
F. Alice Gray.....4.35
A Reader of Sunshine......25
Master Stanley Bullis and friends2.75
Sadie Neitzel Wilcox......25
Cathie Gibson......50
\$283.45

Grateful acknowledgement of boxes and parcels containing chickens, cakes, plum puddings, jam, fruit, skates, pencils, clothing of every description for children, dolls, toys, games, postcard and picture books from the following: Miss F. Hughes, Goodlands, Man.; Nora Howard, Maryfield, Sask.; Mrs. J. A. Cox, Indianford, Man.; McKelvey, Holmfild; Mrs. Kennedy, Douglas, Man.; Mrs. R. L. King, Box 231, Boissevain, Man.; Mrs. E. Willett, Treherne, Man.; Mrs. J. S. Scott, Underhill, Man.; Mrs. Moffat, Shoal Lake; Miss Annie Erickson, Man.; box from Wellwood (no name). Many boxes and parcels will be acknowledged next week.

SUNSHINE FUND

Previously acknowledged.....\$10.00
Collected by Clare Kerr.....4.00
Mrs. J. Robinson, Austin.....2.00
Nellie McKelvin......25
Miss Edith Banbridge......25
Miss Bessie Gordon......05
Miss Betsy Thompson......50
Ruth Anna Lemery......35
Nora H. Norwood......25
Howard Umphrey......02
Orangeville.....5.00

Flossie Pollock......05
Geo. Erickson......35
\$23.07

LETTERS OF APPRECIATION

The following are some of the letters I have received in appreciation of the loving gifts of my readers:

Dear Margaret:—The box of toys, books and clothing has just arrived. Thank you very much for thinking of us. We appreciate your kindness and will be glad if you will thank the Guild for us. The children will love the dolls, especially, and the clothing will be so useful. We would be glad to see any of the Guild if they would like to come up and see our children. With renewed thanks,

Sincerely yours,

J. T. RAMSAY, Supt.

The Children's Hospital,
Winnipeg, Dec. 23.

Dear Margaret:—I wish to thank you for your kind thought for us at Christmas. The toys, magazines and clothing are very much appreciated, and the clothing we needed very much as our stock was rather low and so much is required this cold weather to enable us to have our public ward patients leave the hospital well clad in every instance; and as we have fifty children in the hospital, you can imagine our stock of toys is always low as toys have such a habit of breaking in the hands of children, and they are so essential to the happiness of the little ones.

Again thanking you for your kind thought for us and wishing you all a very happy New Year, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

FREDERICA WILSON,

Winnipeg General Hospital, Dec 26. Lady Supt.

Dear Margaret:—I received the box of toys safely and very many thanks for same. We were able to give every child something, and so had a very pleasant evening. I do hope next year will be a better one than this has been. We are in hopes of getting the threshers in next week if the weather keeps good. Will you thank those who sent the toys; it would have done their hearts good to see the little ones so pleased with them. The gift was splendid from strangers, and I am deeply grateful.

Believe me,

Yours sincerely,

MRS. A. WHITING.

Rosedale Farm,
Wolfe, Sask., Dec 19.

Dear Margaret:—The Religious of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd, at West Kildonan, thank you most sincerely for your Christmas donation of clothing on behalf of their "home." Dec. 26.

LETTERS FROM SUNSHINERS

Dear Margaret:—I have read with great interest of your Sunshine work in The Grain Growers' Guide. I know something of the work, having for several years worked among the slum children of East London, England. For reasons known only to Himself, the Lord has seen fit to place me in a very lonely corner of this great West. I have gathered a few dear children together for a Sunday class, and a few weeks back I asked them if they would like to send some small Christmas gifts to the poor little ones in Winnipeg. The parcel I am sending is the response. I may say we are none of us very well off, especially after losing our crops, but perhaps next year (D.V.) we may do better.

I give below the names and gifts:

Clara Edwards, handkerchief, card and 10c.; Clinton Edwards, braces, card

and 10c.; Florence Edwards, hair ribbon, card and 10c.; Lucy Edwards, doll, card and 10c.; Edith Edwards, ribbon, doll and card; Bobbie Gaston, pencil and 10c.; Willie Gaston, 10c.; Baby Gaston, 10c.; Mary Gaston, mitts, ribbon and petticoat.

The cuffs and scarves are made by a dear old lady over 76, who is quite blind. I would like to know where the things go. Trusting you will have a very happy Christmas and a year of bright Sunshine, I remain,

Yours, in the Master's Glad Service,
A. M. POPPY.

Shellbrook, Sask.

Maggie Averill, Ellismere Farm, Clanwilliam:—It is always a great pleasure to me to know that my children enjoy the Sunshine page. I will forward badge and membership card. Many faces will be brightened this Christmas by your gift and Molly's. Accept my love for you both.

In sympathy with the good work, Hanlan, Sask.—I scarcely know how to thank you for your splendid gift of ten dollars. This, indeed, will prove a great blessing in scattering cheer this Christmas time. There are so many children that I am so deeply interested in, and I do not want a solitary heart to go uncom-
forted at this happy time. I will write you more fully of the work later on. Anything and everything will be of use. I have published this almost against your desire, but feel that in doing so you are helping hundreds of others by showing them all the help I am receiving. May God bless you this Christmas time.

Ruth Anna Lemery, Lake Center, Sask.—Many thanks, indeed, for the 35 cents for the lady's button. It has been a great joy to me to see that the ladies' buttons are now selling well. This means that Sunshine will be the richer by quite a few cents.

Mrs. A. D. McRea, Glenside, Sask.—Many thanks, indeed, for your very kind letter. I will be deeply grateful for the things mentioned in your letter and feel assured that every one can be made of use.

Florence E. Sharpe, teacher, of the Palestine School:—Many thanks, indeed, for interesting your children in the work of Sunshine, also for the one dollar and seventy-five cents sent in. I will have much pleasure in sending the book to the Children's Hospital for Christmas. God bless your loving heart and may we work together to scatter Sunshine throughout the coming year. Give my love to your pupils. I will write just immediately after the Toy Mission, but the work is piling up so fast at present that it will be impossible for me to acknowledge individually the mail at the present time.

Another Margaret, Young, Sask.—Your cosy little baby garments will, indeed, help to keep some baby warm. Many thanks for the 24 cents and your loving wishes for the work. God bless you and your baby boy.

May and Kathleen Vance, Bethune, Sask.—Many thanks to you both for the 35 cents, and I will certainly see that some little child is made happier for your gift. It is just a glory to me to be able to scatter all your loving kindness over all the children I possibly can this coming winter.

EVERY CHILD SHOULD JOIN THE SUNSHINE GUILD

Sign the form below:—
Dear Margaret:—I should like to become a member of your Sunshine Guild. Please send membership card. I enclose two cent stamp for its postage.

Name.....
Address.....
Age.....

News from Ottawa

Government Preparing for Re-assembling of Parliament

By The Guide Special Correspondent

Ottawa, December 29.—The cabinet council has been in daily session this week but the amount of real copy given out to the group of press correspondents who are always on the lookout for news has been very limited. The explanation is that the ministers have spent most of their time considering the estimates for the fiscal year which commences on April 1. Every item of expenditure proposed by the ministers who control the various departments is considered by council and some of them involve not a little discussion. Especially is this the case with a government preparing its initial estimates because of the number of new proposals involving expenditures not hitherto incurred or directing it to fresh channels. It is likely that when the House meets on January 10 the bulk of the so-called "main" estimates will be practically ready for the consideration of Parliament. There will, of course, be the usual supplementaries towards the end of the session. Consideration is also being given to the framing of legislation which it is proposed to bring in and it is probable that more will be introduced than the government really expects to dispose of before the date of prorogation. Such legislation, which may possibly include the new Bank Act, will receive some consideration and go over till the next session. This plan is not without its merit and probably results in better legislation than is the case when bills are rushed through the House after brief consideration. The Insurance legislation was none the worse for having received consideration at two Parliamentary sessions.

Hudson's Bay Railway

There has been some little comment here because Hon. Frank Cochrane and his officials have declined to confirm the report from Winnipeg to the effect that as the result of a conference between Hon. Robt. Rogers and Mr. J. D. McArthur, the contractor, the construction of the section of the Hudson's Bay Railway which has been let will be proceeded with. The impression is, however, that the minister of the interior was clothed with

full authority to act and that Mr. Cochrane did not care to say anything until Mr. Rogers had returned from the West. The rather unfavorable reports made by the Stanley steamer expedition on Churchill and Nelson ports have been the cause of some concern to the government but will not deter the government from proceeding with the project. More information is likely to be sought after before a definite decision as to the choice of the Bay terminal is decided on and in the meantime the section of the line between The Pas Mission and Split Lake will be constructed.

The Spoils System

Someone who is in the habit of perusing the Labor Gazette made the discovery today that the monthly reports from correspondents were unsigned. The explanation it appears is that the forty odd correspondents appointed by the late government and who covered the whole Dominion have all been dismissed and the practice of signing the reports has probably been discontinued with the object of not over emphasizing the fact that the Gazette has a complete new set of correspondents. I have before me one of the letters giving a correspondent his conge. No reason is stated for the dismissal other than that the services of the correspondent will be no longer required. He is thanked for past services by the deputy minister of the department who signs the letter. This would seem like a rather pitiful application of the spoils system. The correspondents of the Labor Gazette, which of course is a strictly non-partisan publication, are well known labor men or newspaper workers who receive \$100 a year for sending in a monthly report on wages conditions, prices, etc. It is in the nature of an extra for the man who does the work. It is a rather technical job in which training makes perfect and now those who have learned how to perform the task quite irrespective of whether they are good, bad or indifferent, must go because there has been a change in the government. And yet we are appointing commissions with the ostensible object of improving the civil service.

The members of the commission recently named and armed with a mandate to inquire into all the government departments, the outside service included, have been in Ottawa this week making the necessary arrangements to get down to business. Hon. A. B. Morine, the chairman of the commission, who was at one time a member of the Bond administration of Newfoundland, has taken occasion to reply to the charges made in the opposition press that the commission is a partisan body whose principal duty will be to hunt for official heads which can be cut off in order to make room for others. Mr. Morine says in his most emphatic manner that there will be no head-hunting and that the primary function of the committee will be to strengthen the departmental organizations in a manner to facilitate and better the conditions under which the business of the country is carried on. The declaration has not placated the opposition press, however, which has found an additional cause for complaint in the fact that Mr. G. N. Ducharme, the Montreal member of the commission is the president of Le Devoir Printing company, which publishes Henri Bourassa's paper, and a strong party man. It is quite apparent that the commission will have to be judged by its works.

Bourassa and the Navy

Speaking of Mr. Bourassa reminds me that a great deal has been made of what would under ordinary circumstances be looked upon as an ordinary incident—the cancellation of the annual dinner given by Le Devoir newspaper, Mr. Bourassa's organ. The editor-in-chief gave as the reason for calling off the function the illness of Mr. Armand Lavergne but it is asserted that the real reason was that many prominent people who one year ago were ready to gather around the festive board at Le Devoir dinner are now inclined to fight shy of the event because they no longer desired to be identified with the Nationalists. The incident suggests that the immediate developments in regard to the so-called Nationalist party are certain to be interesting. It will be recalled that during the heat of the

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STEAM ENGINE FREE!

This Stationary Steam Engine has brass lacquered boiler with safety valve, whistle and stack, steel fire-

box with spirit burner, fly wheel with speed regulator on metal pedestal, entire engine on wood base. We give it to you free for a few hours' work selling our beautiful Litho-Art Post Cards at 8 for 5c. These comprise Valentine, Love Scenes, Birthday Views, Comics, Best Wishes, etc., and are fast sellers. Write us today for \$4 worth of these post cards, sell them, return the money, and we will send Engine exactly as represented by return.

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Winnipeg Dept. G. 2 Canada

campaign the people who followed the standard of "Le Maitre" as Bourassa is called by his admirers, were told that the present Naval Act would be cancelled as soon as Parliament met and that a plebiscite on the navy question would be arranged for. It is quite apparent that neither of these things will be done this session and the men who were elected to Parliament as Nationalists have not protested against the proposal to await the advice of the admiralty before a new naval policy is evolved. These events suggest that the Nationalists are being gradually merged into the old line Conservative party and that unless Henri Bourassa soon asserts himself he will be left in a position of "splendid isolation." The question naturally arises: "What will Bourassa do?" Some say that he will eventually accept a high government post; others say he will become leader of the Quebec opposition and that the Dominion government will hand him a hand to defeat Sir Lomer Gouin. And then there is the other possibility that he will decline to allow the anti-naval feeling in Quebec to lapse and will oppose the plans of any government to build a Canadian navy. This, of course, would be the most interesting development politically for it would mean the more or less permanent formation of a third party in Quebec, with the possibility that it might some day hold a real balance of power.

Saskatchewan Section

DIAGNOSIS IN BRIEF

Punnichy.—Condition serious. Said to be in a very unnatural slumber.

Broadview.—We shall have to call in a consulting physician to assist in diagnosis.

Oxbow.—In an enquiring mood. Convalescent.

Trossacks.—Ask how can an organization of farmers be of any benefit to farmers. If it can be shown how it can, some of

them will join. Where is Trossacks?

Lang Bank.—Suffering from nervous trembling. Many say nothing has been done, nothing will be done. What will you do with our dollars? It costs \$2.50 for hall to hold a meeting. C.P.R. may go against them if they associate with us. Town people would not like it if they join us. Pray for us at this point.

Rozilee.—In dancing trim again. Writing poetry. Marrying and giving in marriage.

Cataraqui.—Very excited over elevators and co-operative trading. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator company too slow for them in using their trading powers.

Kensmith.—Out of debt. Going in for co-operation. Recuperating.

Maryfield.—Annual meeting was held December 2. Jas. Henry is the new secretary, and a worker. Sends for membership cards. Good sign. He will be putting buttons on them next. 25 cents each, or \$5.00 per box of 25.

Cory.—Just west of Saskatoon. Troubled with slow wasting of the muscles. Not able to work.

Lloydminster.—Hard at work. In favor of Direct Legislation. Training delegates for the big convention at Regina in February.

We are told that convention reports are stale. That may be. Dozens of secretaries are now sending for information contained in those reports. Read them.

Arlington Beach.—Recovering, protesting, and kicking against car shortage. They have complained to the warehouse commissioner.

Morse.—Grumbling. Troubled with car shortage pains. Farmers are buying cars in an endeavor to get ahead of one another.

Dundurn.—Troubled with a severe attack of split. An emetic has been administered. Recovery is looked for.

Lions' Head.—Is aroused. The lion sees his foe and is wagging his tail.

Antler.—Full of vigor. Robust, progressive. See their report.

Immediate Relief Necessary

Canadian Council of Agriculture ask Co-operation of Governments
to save the Wheat of the West which Canadian Railways
cannot handle.

On Friday, December 29, the western section of the Canadian Council of Agriculture met at Regina to consider some of the important matters that have come before the organized farmers of the West. There were present at the meeting representing the United Farmers of Alberta, James Bower, president (also president of the Canadian Council), W. J. Tregillus, vice-president; and E. J. Fream, secretary-treasurer; representing the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association were, E. N. Hopkins, honorary president; C. A. Dunning, vice-president; F. W. Green, secretary-treasurer; A. G. Hawkes and James Robinson, members of the executive; representing the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association were, R. C. Henders, president (also vice-president of the Canadian Council); and R. McKenzie, secretary-treasurer and Western secretary of the Canadian Council. In addition there were present, T. A. Crerar and John Kennedy, president and director of the Grain Growers' Grain Company; George Langley, vice-president of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company; and G. F. Chipman, editor of The Grain Growers' Guide. The meeting lasted all day Friday and late into the night. A large number of important matters were taken up and the representatives of the three provinces were unanimous in asking that relief be given in the grain situation and that improvements be made in many other directions.

Representatives from the council waited on the Saskatchewan government on Friday evening and asked their co-operation in having the route to Minneapolis and Duluth opened up, and were promised all possible support. The Dominion, Manitoba and Alberta governments will also be asked for assistance in the same matter.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously:

"Whereas, through the late harvest and abnormal weather conditions that have prevailed in Western Canada this year there is a large quantity of tough wheat of good milling quality as well as a large amount of low grade wheat and coarse grain in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta and must in order to realize anything to the farmers enter into consumption or be put in proper condition for storage before warm weather sets in, and

"Whereas, the terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur and Canadian mills have not the capacity to take care of this grain before warm weather sets in, and

"Whereas, the railway companies through lack of adequate transportation facilities are unable to remove the grain from interior points and from Fort William and Eastern Canada points and sea board before warm weather sets in.

"Therefore be it resolved that this council make an appeal to the Dominion government and the governments of the provinces above mentioned to use their utmost influence with the Canadian railways operating in Western Canada—

"First, to immediately put into effect from interior points in the provinces mentioned to Minneapolis and Duluth the same freight rate on bulk grain now prevailing from such points to Fort William, and

"Second, to make the best possible arrangement with the United States railways for the use of their cars for the immediate shipment of grain from interior Western Canada points to Minneapolis and Duluth."

"That the council recommend the appointment of Mr. R. S. Lake to the vacancy on the railway commission.

"That the specification of No. 3 barley in the Inspection Act be amended by striking out the words 'shrunken, or otherwise slightly damaged,' and substituting the word 'sound.'"

Freight Rates Discrimination

"That this Canadian Council of Agriculture unite with other representative bodies in the appeal they have made to the railway commission asking that an investigation be made into the freight rates charged by the railways in the West. We are fully persuaded that these rates represent a discrimination

against the Western provinces that is unjust in comparison with those charged in Eastern Canada and in the United States in similar circumstances, and pledges its assistance in placing the facts before the commission.

"That this council recommend that each of the provincial associations take up the question of reciprocal demurrage at their annual meeting for consideration.

"That we recommend the government to amend the Railway Act by adding the amendment prepared by Judge Mabee, and proposed to be added to the Railway Act by the late Minister of Railways."

In connection with the first of these recommendations on freight rates Messrs. E. J. Fream, of Calgary; F. W. Green, of Moose Jaw; and R. McKenzie, of Winnipeg; were appointed a committee to watch the interests of the farmers and Grain Growers in the investigation.

"That this council endorse the principle of the Co-operative Bill presented to the House at the last session of Parliament and urge that it be passed at the present session.

"That we urge the government for a general reduction in the Customs Tariff, especially an increase in the British Preference to fifty per cent., at this session.

"That the secretary write to the Dominion government stating we would like to be notified when the grain bill would be introduced in the House so that we can have representatives in attendance, further, that the three Western associations be requested to nominate a representative from each province to go to Ottawa and present the views of the organized farmers when the bill is up for consideration.

"That the expense of this meeting and the expenses of the delegates to Ottawa be pooled, an equal share of the expense being borne by each of the three associations.

"That Mr. McKenzie act as secretary of the pool and that the three associations send their expense accounts to him as soon as possible so that the average may be decided.

"That we would recommend that the Western section of the Canadian Council of Agriculture be organized, same to consist of the president, vice-president and secretary of each of the three provincial associations, the Western section to nominate a regular chairman and secretary to carry on the work and that at least three meetings of this committee be held at some central point during each year to take up any questions of interest to Western farmers and decide on concerted action.

"That the annual meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture be held in Regina immediately after the close of the Saskatchewan convention.

"That the president and secretary of the Manitoba and Alberta associations be committees to interview their respective governments in the matter of getting rates from the railways on our grain to Minneapolis and Duluth.

"That the meeting express its thanks and appreciation to Messrs. Crerar, Kennedy, Langley and Chipman for their attendance and assistance in our deliberations during the day."

ANNEXATION FOOLISHNESS

Having made a very unwise remark in the reciprocity debate in Congress, Hon. Champ Clark seems to be proceeding on the theory that the remedy for involuntary foolishness is premeditated foolishness. He is reported to have said at Fremont, Nebraska, the other day that "nine tenths of the people of the United States favor the annexation of Canada." In the sense in which this expression will be understood, this is absolutely untrue. There is no sentiment at all in the United States for "annexation" as the word is understood in history and in diplomacy. Many Americans believe that the two nations may sometime form a union;

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WINNIPEG

Grain Exchange

but a voluntary one which would be as much the annexation of the United States to Canada as of Canada to the United States. Such a union would be like that of England and Scotland. "Annexation" means some such affair as the acquisition of Texas, or of Tripoli by Italy. Nobody now believes that a union with Canada can come for many decades, and nobody expects or desires union by other than common desire of the two peoples.

Mr. Clark may be a statesman, but his utterances on this question do not prove it. They more resemble the actions of the feeble-minded individual who rocks the boat or points the "unloaded" gun. They scarcely indicate presidential size. And the fact that in his interview he seems to use "annexation" in an objectionable sense does not mitigate the offense. A man, either in the position Mr. Clark occupies, or the one he seeks, should not make use of the word "annexation" as descriptive of our feelings as a people toward Canada.—Farm and Fireside, Springfield, Ohio.

"Such a perfect gentleman!" gushed Miss Softwin. "It was so good of you to introduce him to me last night, dear. We had a most delightful and interesting conversation after the concert was over."

"Yes?" calmly queried Miss Knox, who was cynical enough to know that there was something more to come.

"And after hearing me sing," said Miss Softwin, "he told me—quite seriously, you know—that he would give anything if he had my voice. He said it was a fortune. I'm sure he was perfectly sincere in saying it, too."

"I'm certain he was," retorted Miss

Knox, hopefully. "Perfectly sincere! You see, dear, he's an auctioneer."

HOMESTEADERS' PRIZE COMPETITION

There are doubtless many homesteaders in Western Canada whose experiences would be extremely interesting and valuable to readers of The Guide. We would like to publish a number of these during the present winter, and we therefore offer five valuable prizes for the best articles written by homesteaders or farmers telling their own stories in their own words. The first prize will be \$10 worth of books to be selected by the winner from The Guide Book Department, the second \$7 worth, the third \$5 worth, the fourth \$4 worth, and the fifth \$3 worth.

Articles should be about 2,000 words in length, plainly written on one side of the paper only, and must reach the editor not later than February 1. Good photographs will add considerably to the interest and value of the articles, and will be paid for extra at from 25 cents to \$1 each according to size. Photographs, however, are not absolutely necessary. The names and addresses of the writers need not necessarily be published, but they must be given to the editor as a guarantee of good faith.

The writing of these stories, and the recollection of the early struggles and successes of which they will tell, will be a most interesting occupation for our readers during the long winter evenings. All articles must deal with the actual experiences of the writers.


FREE

Send 25 cents for 12 stretching patterns 4 sets (3 sizes each) Muskrat, Skunk, Raccoon and Mink. If mention this paper will include "free" 8 trapper picture postals in 15 colors.

BAIT

Send 25 cents for trial size (3 oz.) "Betterbait" the best bait for land animals. We pay the highest prices for Raw Furs. Write today. Herman Reel Co., Milwaukee, Wis., U.S.A.

FURS



GRAIN, LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, January 2, 1912)

Wheat.—The holiday season has made the market during the past week somewhat dull, but it has had a good undertone, with indications of better prospects early in the New Year. Receipts have slackened because of the intense cold, but at the same time such grave fears are entertained that the terminal elevators will be filled in a few weeks, farmers will do well to get out their poorest wheat now, and leave until the last that which will keep best. All rail shipments to the East have not been as heavy as were anticipated. Farmers will do well to watch their Car Order Books, as repeatedly we hear of alleged stuffing of the Car Order Books. The whole market situation should improve a little in our opinion, especially for the high grade wheats. Farmers having good clean seed grain will do well to advertise, or let us know, as there is commencing to be an enquiry for same.

Oats.—The demand for low grade oats has improved slightly in the past week, and with cold weather now at hand, the demand for feed stuff in the East should be stronger.

Barley.—The demand for barley has been only occasional, and there is no improvement in prices.

Flax.—Flax has moved steadily up, with a very good enquiry.

The attention of shippers is called to the fact that tough grain is dried at terminals after it has been in store thirty days, this being the privilege of the Terminal Elevator Companies.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—		NEW	OLD	NEW
Dec.	Jan.	Jan.	May	May
Dec. 27.. 94½	93	99½	98½	98½
Dec. 28.. 93½	93	99½	98½	98½
Dec. 29.. 93½	93	99½	98½	98½
Dec. 30.. 93½	93	99½	98½	98½
Jan. 1.....	93½	100	99½	99½
Jan. 2.....	93½	100	99½	99½
Oats—				
Dec. 27.. 37½		39½		
Dec. 28.. 38		39½		
Dec. 29.. 38½		39½		
Dec. 30.. 39½		39½		
Jan. 1.....		39½		
Jan. 2.....		39½		
Flax—				
Dec. 27.. 188		193		
Dec. 28.. 190½		195		
Dec. 29.. 190½		194		
Dec. 30.. 190		194		
Jan. 1.....		195		
Jan. 2.....		195		

TOUGH WHEAT

Tough wheat quotations January 2 were: No. 2 Northern, 83½; No. 3 Northern, 77; No. 4, 70; No. 5, 61; No. 6, 51; feed, 46.

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, December 30)

No. 1 Nor. wheat, 5 cars	\$1.07
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 7 cars	1.06½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.06½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.06½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.06½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.05
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 6,650 bu. to arr.	1.06
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,000 bu. to arr.	1.06½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,300 bu. to arr.	1.07
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,000 bu. to arr.	1.06
No. 2 Nor. wheat, part car	1.04
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.06
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 16 cars	1.04½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.06½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.06½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	1.04
No. 2 Nor. wheat, part car	1.05½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2,450 bu. to arr.	1.05
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2,000 bu. to arr.	1.04½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2,000 bu. to arr.	1.06
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1,000 bu. to arr.	1.05½
No. 2 Nor. 2,000 bu. heavy, to arr.	1.06½
No. 2 Nor., 2,800 bu. to arr., choice	1.05
No. 3 wheat, 17 cars	1.02½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.03½
No. 3 wheat, 5 cars	1.02½

No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.02½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.01½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.03
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.02½
No. 3 wheat, 4 cars	1.02½
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars, elevator	1.00
No. 4 wheat, 6 cars	.99
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	.99½
No. 4 wheat, 1 car, elevator	.98½
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	.98½
No. 4 wheat, 2 cars	.99
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	.99
No grade wheat, 1 car steamed	.96
No grade wheat, part car	.75
No grade wheat, 1 car	1.00½
No grade wheat, part car	.90
No grade wheat, 1 car	.75
No grade wheat, 1 car	.96½
No grade wheat, 1 car	.94
No grade wheat, 1 car	1.01½
No grade wheat, part car	.86
No grade wheat, 1 car	.95
No grade wheat, 1 car	.98½
No grade wheat, 1 car	1.00
No. 1 Durum wheat, 1 car	.98
No grade Durum wheat, 1 car	.83
No. 3 hard winter wheat, 3 cars, Mont.	1.02½
No. 3 hard winter wheat, 1 car, Mont.	1.01
No. 3 hard winter wheat, part car, Mont.	1.01½
No. 4 hard winter wheat, part car, Mont.	1.01
No grade hard winter wheat, 1 car, Mont.	.96½
Mixed wheat, 1 car	1.02½
No. 1 western wheat, 2 cars, white	.93
No. 2 white oats, 1 car, Mont.	.49
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	.44½
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	.44
No. 2 rye, 2 cars	.88
No. 4 barley, 2 cars	1.20
No. 4 barley, 1 car	1.17
No. 1 feed barley, 3 cars	1.09
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	1.06
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	1.06½
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	1.07
No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars	.98
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	1.05
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	1.10
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	1.13
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	.85
No. 2 feed barley, 2 cars	1.10
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	.94
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	.94½
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	.90
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	.97

WINNIPEG AND MINNEAPOLIS PRICES

The following were the closing prices for grain on the Winnipeg and Minneapolis markets on Saturday last, December 30. A study of these figures will show what the Canadian farmers lose through being barred from the United States markets. It must be remembered that the Minneapolis grades are of a lower standard than those required by the Winnipeg inspection, and all Canadian No. 2 Northern and much No. 3 Northern wheat would grade No. 1 Northern at Minneapolis.

	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
No. 1 Nor. cash wheat	93½c.	\$1.06½
No. 2 Nor. cash wheat	90½c.	\$1.04½
No. 3 Nor. cash wheat	85½c.	\$1.02-\$1.02½
December wheat	93½c.	\$1.04
May wheat	99½c.	\$1.06½
No. 3 White oats	32½c.	45c. to 46½c.
Barley	42c. to 58c.	75c. to \$1.23
	Winnipeg	Chicago
Beef Cattle, top	\$4.50	\$8.60
Hogs, top	\$7.25	\$6.25
Sheep, top	\$5.50	\$6.50

MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT

Minneapolis, Dec. 30.—The year 1911 ended for the grain trade with the close of today's market without any special feature. December wheat expired quietly and the attention of the trade now will be concentrated in May and July. Trading today was of an evening-up character as there will not be another session until Tuesday, Jan. 2.

Argentine news was again the controlling factor in the market. Rains and unfavorable weather were reported and this was reflected in advances after an easier opening. December closed at \$1.04, ½c. higher than yesterday; May at \$1.06½, ½ to ¾c. higher; and July at \$1.07½, ½ to ¾c. higher. Some moderate support was given the market although most operations were of an evening-up character. Pit offerings were light and sentiment at the end of this year was strongly in favor of the bulls.

Minneapolis elevator stocks of wheat showed an estimated decrease of 30,000 bu. for one day. It is expected that the large local stocks will be drawn upon heavily in the near future. Cash wheat again today continued in excellent demand and the market was quoted strong and steady. Mills were eager buyers, especially of the better grades. No. 1 northern today sold for the even May contract to ½c. above.

Total local receipts this week showed an increase over both last week and a year ago. This was also the case with the primaries. It was partially explained by the fact that Tuesday's movement of this week was for four days and the receipts on that day were especially heavy. Another explanation was that several country elevators plan to close today for the season and during the past few days have been cleaning up their holdings and sending to terminal markets. Local wheat receipts were 41,565 bu. in excess of the wheat and flour shipments and last week shipments were 144,070 bu. in excess. Flour shipments were considerably heavier than either a week or a year ago.

CHICAGO GRAIN

Chicago, Dec. 30.—Showery weather in the Argentine helped give the wheat market today something of a lift. The severe cold in districts northwest of Chicago unfavorable for a free movement of the crop in that region tended also to enhance values. On the other hand, a decided improvement in the condition of the winter crop was shown by the Oklahoma state report. Opening prices here were ½c. off to ¾c. up. May started at 98½ to 99c. and then rose to 99½c.

When December shorts had evened up that option suddenly dropped 2c. under last night. May nevertheless held steady and closed at 99c. even, a gain of ½c. net.

Oats showed firmness with other grains. Trade was light. May, started ½ to ¾c. to ¾c. up at 47½ to 47¾c. Barley, 75c. to \$1.

No. 2 feed barley, part car	.85
Sample barley, 2 cars	1.13
Sample barley, 1 car	.93
Sample barley, 1 car to arr.	1.07
Sample barley, 1 car	1.09
Sample barley, 1 car	1.07½
No. 1 flax, 1 car	2.12
No. 1 flax, 1 car	2.13
No. 1 flax, 3 cars	2.11½
No. 1 flax, 2 cars	2.11
No. 1 flax, part car	2.12
No. 1 flax, 600 bu. to arr.	2.10
No. 1 flax, 400 bu. to arr.	2.12
No. 1 flax, 300 bu. to arr.	2.11½
No. 2 flax, 1 car	2.08
No grade flax, 1 car	1.92
No grade flax, 1 car	1.82
No grade flax, 1 car	2.05
No grade flax, 1 car	1.94½
No grade flax, 1 car	1.88
No grade flax, 1 car	2.00

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Total wheat in store, Fort William and Port Arthur on December 29, 1911, was 11,065,583.50, as against 6,886,933.20 two weeks ago and 6,803,856.40 a year ago. Total shipments for the week were 885,467.10.

Amount of each grade was:

	1911	1910
No. 1 Hard	5,429.30	
No. 1 Nor.	298,621.50	
No. 2 Nor.	1,117,353.50	
No. 3 Nor.	2,384,400.20	
No. 4	2,001,747.40	
No. 5	1,058,701.50	
Other grades	4,199,328.50	

Total 11,065,583.50 6,803,856.40

Stocks of Oats—

No. 1.....	57,337.14
No. 2.....	600,167.15
No. 3.....	236,222.18
Extra feed	673,669.15
No. 1 feed	484,433.01
No. 2 feed	189,741.18
Other grades	285,892.18

Total 2,527,463.21 4,452,793.03

Barley	671,739.60	296,918.43
Flax	735,310.53	484,098.91

Shipments

	Oats	Barley	Flax
Last week:	427,430.15	18,468.25	156,390.34

QUOTATIONS IN STORE FORT WILLIAM & PORT ARTHUR from DEC. 27 to JAN. 2, INCLUSIVE

DATE	WHEAT										OATS		BARLEY				FLAX		
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	Rej. 1	Rej. 1 1/2	Rej. 1 2/2	Rej. 2 2/2	Rej. 1* Seeds	Rej. 2* Seeds	2 cw. 3 cw.	3	4	Rej. Feed	1NW 1 Man. 1	
Dec. 27	93	90	85	76½	67½	57	53							37	32		50	43	42
Dec. 28	93	90	85	77	68	57½	53½							32½		50	43	42	
Dec. 29	93	90	85	77½	68½	57½	53½							32½		50	43	42	
Dec. 30	93½	90½	85½	78½	69½	58½	54½							32½	58	50	43	42	
Jan. 1	93½	90½	86	79	70	59	54							36½	32½	59	52	43½	42½
Jan. 2	93½	90½	86	79	70	59	54							36½	32½	59	52	43½	42½

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts

(Week Ending December 30)

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
C. P. R.	69	53	214
C. N. R.	27	60	...
G. T. P.	20	...	...
Total last week	116	113	214
Total prev. week	467	3224	693
Total year ago	280	441	220

Disposition

Butchers east..... 114

Cattle

There have been practically no cattle on the market since Christmas, and the trade has been the quietest within the memory of the "oldest inhabitant." One load of good butcher cattle came in Tuesday, and sold at 5 cents a pound. The packers have got rid of a lot of beef during the last couple of weeks, and there is now a pretty good demand for fat cattle. This cold weather, of course, is hard on stock, especially those that are not in good condition, and cattle that are not good and fat will be in poor shape if they have a journey of any length to make.

Hogs

Hogs are still down to 7 cents a pound. Very few are coming from the West and buyers, who are getting their supplies from the East are very independent.

Sheep and Lambs

There have been no sheep on sale, but some have been brought in from St. Paul, where prices are ranging from \$4.75 a cwt. for good killing sheep to \$5.90 for the best lambs.

Country Produce

Butter

There is no change in butter prices, and the only Manitoba butter which is reaching the Winnipeg dealers is of second rate quality, mostly grading as No. 2 dairy and bringing from 21 to 23 cents. For butter the dealers are going to the Eastern markets where they are buying creamery butter at 30 to 32 cents with \$1.25 a 100 for freight.

Eggs

There are practically no eggs coming in from the country, but there is a strong demand for both strictly new laid, which are worth 50 cents a dozen, and good fresh stock which are bringing 28 cents.

Milk and Cream

Dealers state that the milk supply is more liberal, but cream is falling off, and an advance in the price of butter cream may be looked for shortly. For the present, however, prices are unchanged, sour cream 32 cents per pound of butter fat, sweet cream 40 cents and fresh milk \$2.00 per hundred pounds.

Potatoes

Since the cold weather set in very few potatoes have been shipped and the market is unchanged, sound tubers being quoted at 70 cents a bushel f.o.b. Winnipeg.

Poultry

The poultry trade has been slack since Christmas and last week's prices stand unchanged.

Hay

Hay is still cheap, and owing to small arrivals during the past few days stocks are pretty well cleaned up. The outlook is for readier sales but no great advance in prices. Latest quotations are: \$8 for No. 1 wild, \$7 for No. 2, and \$11 for No. 1 Timothy.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Chicago, Dec. 30.—Cattle—Receipts estimated at 600; market steady. Beeves, \$4.75 to \$8.60; Texas steers, \$4.25 to \$5.75; western steers, \$4.40 to \$6.60; stockers and feeders, \$3.25 to \$5.85; cows and heifers, \$2 to \$6.40; calves, \$5.25 to \$8. Hogs—Receipts estimated at 23,000; market slow, 10c. lower than yesterday's average. Light, \$5.70 to \$6.10; mixed, \$5.80 to \$6.20; heavy, \$5.85 to \$6.25; rough, \$5.85 to \$6; good to choice heavy, \$6 to \$6.25; pigs, \$4.75 to \$5.75; bulk of sales, \$5.95 to \$6.15. Sheep—Receipts estimated at 2,500; market steady. Native, \$2.75 to \$4.50; western, \$3 to \$4.50; yearlings, \$4.65 to \$5.60; lambs, native, \$4.25 to \$6.50; western, \$4.75 to \$6.50.

MINNEAPOLIS BARLEY

Minneapolis, Dec. 30.—Barley was quoted strong and steady. Demand continued excellent for the choice malting barley and only fair for the lower grades. A large portion of the moderate receipts were composed of feeding grades. Prices were quoted in the same range as yesterday. Receipts 24 cars, year ago 35 cars; shipments, 52 cars. Closing range, 75c. to \$1.22.

THE HARVEST YEAR

JANUARY.—The Argentine Republic and New Zealand.
FEBRUARY AND MARCH.—East India, Upper Egypt and Chili.
APRIL.—Lower Egypt, Asia Minor and Mexico.

MAY.—Algiers, Central Asia, China, Japan and Texas.

JUNE.—Turkey, Spain, Southern France, California, Tennessee, Virginia, Kentucky, Kansas, Utah, Missouri.

JULY.—North of France, Roumania, Austria-Hungary, Southern Russia, England, Germany, Switzerland, Oregon, Nebraska, Southern Minnesota, Wisconsin, Colorado, Washington, The Central States, New York, New England and Eastern Canada.

AUGUST.—Holland, Belgium, Great Britain, Denmark, Poland, North and South Dakota, Western Canada.

SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER.—Scotland, Sweden, Norway, Northern Russia, Siberia.

NOVEMBER.—South Africa and Peru.

DECEMBER.—Argentina, Uruguay, and Australia.

FRUIT GROWING IN THE WEST

The fact that many varieties of small fruit can be grown successfully in Western Canada does not seem to be as well known as it should be. In writing of the work done at the experimental farm at Lacombe, Alberta, Mr. G. H. Hutton, B.S.A., the superintendent, says:

Strawberries gave only a fair crop, but the vines being partially covered by the drifting soil in the spring were not in a condition to give best results. A fair yield of certain varieties of raspberries was secured, while the yields of black currants were particularly good. One variety yielded at the rate of over three tons per acre and the wholesale market price received for the product, which was available for market, was 15 cents per lb. Where proper protection is provided against winds there is no reason why every farmer should not enjoy fresh fruit from his own garden for his own table throughout the season and from the surplus supply himself throughout the winter with the major portion of the fruit he may require. Perhaps the chief objection raised by the ladies who have come West to make homes is that there is a lack of fresh fruit here. I have often heard the remark made by them when comparing conditions here with those of the country from which they came—East or South—that though they may be succeeding in the upbuilding of their fortune, "We miss the fruit so much." It is pleasing to be able to assure those who thus long for the lost luxury of fresh fruit in their own garden that the absence of it is a condition which can be remedied.

ALBERTA WESTERN WHEAT EXPERIMENTS

Mr. G. H. Hutton, B.S.A., superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Station at Lacombe, Alberta, in reporting upon part of the work of 1911, says:

The spring of 1911 was later than the average, germination was slow owing to the cool nights, and heavy winds after the young plants were a few inches high checked growth to some extent. The rainfall for the season was unusually heavy and for the six months, commencing April 1, totalled 17.8 inches. The growth of straw was particularly rank and the harvest season held back by the combined effects of superfluous water and cool weather.

The plots of winter wheat came through fairly well on summer fallow and in good condition on the breaking. This feature in connection with the wintering of wheat on breaking is true year after year, and as a result of our experience we would not hesitate to recommend winter wheat for breaking for this section of the province. Of the varieties tested Kharkof has given uniformly the best results. This variety is a selected strain of Alberta Red, but is slightly stiffer in the straw and produced heads of a little greater length. The experiments with different quantities of seed per acre are not conclusive this year and do not bear out the work of previous seasons. Taking an average of previous years fairly heavy sowing would seem to give best results, and on our field lots we have aimed to sow about one bushel and a peck. Following is the standing of the varieties in the variety test:

Variety	Yield per a	bus.	lbs.	...
Kharkof	53	...	...	...
Early Windsor	51	...	...	...
Abundance	48	27	3	...
Dawson's Golden Chaff ..	42	15	...	...
Prosperity	42	8	9	...
Reliable	38	22	3	...
Alberta Red	35	23	12	...
Red Chief	30	19	3	...
Red Velvet Chaff	28	58	5	...

The figures giving the results of the experiment dealing with the sowing of winter wheat at different dates bear out in the main those of previous years, which point to the best time for sowing being about the middle of August with the 8th and 25th as about the boundaries of that best period. Certain plots in this test were rather more exposed than others, and hence the results are not quite as uniform as they have been heretofore.

The Manitoba Grain Growers' Association of Springfield have instructed their secretary to get quotations of feed wheat and bran. Many of the members are interested in dairying and want to place themselves in a position to secure feed wheat.

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

CORRECTED TO TUESDAY, JANUARY 2

WINNIPEG GRAIN	Tue. Ago	W'k Ago	Y'r Ago	WINNIPEG LIVE STOCK	Tuesday	Week Ago	Year Ago	COUNTRY PRODUCE	Tuesday	Week Ago	Year Ago
Cash Wheat				Cattle	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 Nor.	93½	93	92½	Choice export steers.....	4.85-5.00	4.85-5.00	5.00-5.25	Fancy dairy	28c	28c	25c-27c
No. 2 Nor.	90½	90	89½	Good export steers.....	4.50-4.75	4.50-4.75	4.65-4.75	No. 1 dairy.....	26c	26c	24c
No. 3 Nor.	86	84	86½	Choice butcher steers and	4.50-5.00	4.50-5.00	4.65-4.75	Good round lots.....	23c	23c	20c-21c
No. 4	79	76	...	heifers	4.50-5.00	4.50-5.00	4.65-4.75	Eggs (per doz.)			
No. 5	70	67	...	Fair to good butcher steers	4.25-4.40	4.25-4.40	4.25-4.50	Strictly fresh.....	50c	50c	50c
No. 6	59	57	...	and heifers.....	3.50-3.75	3.50-3.75	3.00-3.75	Subject to candling.....	28c	28c	26c
Feed	54	53	...	Common to medium butcher	3.75-4.00	3.75-4.00	4.00-4.40	Potatoes			
Cash Oats				steers and heifers.....	3.35-3.50	3.35-3.50	3.65-3.85	Per bushel	70c	70c	65c-70c.
No. 2 C.W.....	36½	36	32½	Best fat cows.....	3.00-3.25	3.00-3.25	2.75-3.25	Milk and Cream			
Cash Barley				Medium cows.....	3.35-3.50	3.35-3.50	3.40-3.75	Sweet cream (per lb. butter			
No. 3	59	...	47	Canners.....	3.00-3.25	3.00-3.25	3.00-3.25	fat)	40c	40c	...
Cash Flax				Best bulls.....	3.75-4.00	3.75-4.00	4.25-4.50	Cream for butter-making			
No. 1 N.W.....	189	185	222	Common and medium bulls	3.00-3.50	3.00-3.50	3.00-3.50	purposes (per lb. butter			
Wheat Futures				Best stockers and feeders..	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.00	4.50-5.00	fat)	32c	32c	...
December .....	...	15½	...	Light stockers.....	4.50-5.00	4.50-5.00	3.25-4.50	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)..	\$2.00	\$2.00	...
January (new).....	93½	93	...	Choice veal calves.....	4.50-5.00	4.50-5.00	3.25-4.50	Live Poultry			
May (old).....	100	98½	97½	Common to medium calves	4.50-5.00	4.50-5.00	3.25-4.50	Chickens	12c	12c	11c
May (new)	99½	98	...	Best milkers and springers	\$45-\$60	\$45-\$60	...	Fowl	9c	9c	8c
Oats Futures				Com'n milkers and springers	\$25-\$35	\$25-\$35	...	Old Roosters.....	9c	9c	5c
December .....	...	36½	...	(each) .....	...	...	...	Ducks	12c	12c	12c
May	39½	38	37½	Com'n milkers and springers	...	...	...	Geese	10c	10c	10c
Flax Futures				(each) .....	...	...	...	Turkeys	14c	14c	17c
December .....	...	185½	...	Hogs				Hay (per ton)			
May	195	188	230	Choice hogs.....	\$7.00	\$7.00	7.25-7.50	No. 1 Wild.....	\$8	\$8	\$ c. \$ c
				Rough hogs.....	\$6.00	5.00-6.50	5.75-6.75	No. 2 Wild.....	\$7	\$7	12.00-12.50
				Stags	\$7.00	4.50-5.50	5.00-5.50	No. 1 Timothy.....	\$11	\$11	11.50-12.00
				Sheep and Lambs							14.00-16.00
				Choice lambs.....	5.25-5.50	5.25-5.50	5.25-6.00				
				Best killing sheep.....	4.25-4.50	4.25-4.50	4.50-5.00				

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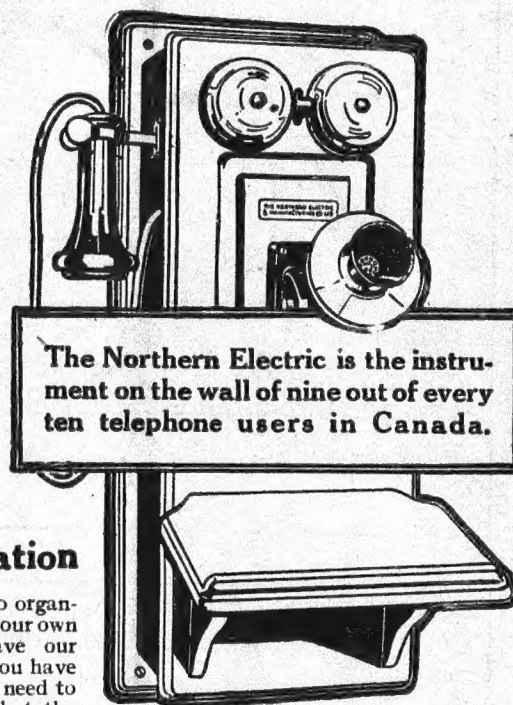
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